

NEW YORK:
130
Nassau St.

COPYRIGHT, 1899. ENTERED AT SECOND CLASS RATES

CHICAGO:
Holtz Bldg.
133-135 Van Buren St.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Organ of the Meat and Provision Industries of the U. S.

Vol. XXI.

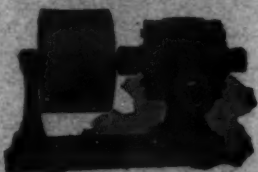
NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, OCTOBER 7, 1899

OCT 9 1899

No. 14

THE BRISTOL COMPANY, WATERLOO, CONN.
Recording Thermometers, Pressure Gauges and
Electrical Instruments. Thermometers for Cold Storage
Rooms. Send for Circulars.

SIMPLE, POWERFUL,
DURABLE AND ECONOMICAL.



TABER ROTARY PUMPS

FOR PUMPING

Cottonseed Oil
and Soap Stock



CHICAGO OFFICE: 144 Marion St.

TABER PUMP CO., Buffalo, N. Y. BOSTON OFFICE: 90 Lincoln Street.



Established
1857.

ROHE & BROTHER,

Pork and Beef Packers and Lard Refiners.

CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

"REGAL" Ham, Breakfast Bacon and Shoulder.

Manufacturers of the famous brand "PURITY" Lard.

Goods for Export and Home Trade in any desired package.

Main Office, 364, 366, 368 West 33d Street.

EXPORT OFFICE: 314 Produce Exchange.

Packing Houses: 234, 236, 238 West 33d Street. 324 to 340 West 37th Street.
338 to 340 West 36th Street. 347 to 349 West 36th Street.

NEW YORK.

NELSON MORRIS & CO. AND FAIRBANK CANNING CO.,

UNION STOCKYARDS, CHICAGO.

Beef and Pork Packers. Lard and Oil Refiners.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Packinghouse Products.

NEW YORK BRANCHES:

246 Westchester Avenue (Westchester).
12th Avenue and 120th Street (Harlem).
No. 1 Manhattan Market, W. 34th Street.

23 Tenth Avenue (Gansevoort).
94 N. 6th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Williamsburg).
Levy & Dahman, Ft. Greene Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BRANCHES IN ALL LARGE CITIES IN UNITED STATES AND AGENCIES IN ALL LARGE EUROPEAN CITIES.

LIPTON'S....

EXPORT AND DOMESTIC.

THOMAS J. LIPTON CO., Chicago.

Extra Choice Quality, Microscopically Inspected

FARMER, ARLES,
HOLSTEINER,
UNWELAT, SALAMI.

SAUSAGES

Are admitted to be the BEST PRODUCED.

F. BECHSTEIN & SONS,

Fine Provisions.

Established 1895.
Telephone, 264 Cortlandt.

152, 153, 154, 155 West St.,
(Near Barclay) NEW YORK.

Curers of the Famous
"B" Brand Hams and Bacon.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER
ANALYTICAL LABORATORY,

OFFICIAL CHEMISTS in the
New York Produce Exchange.
139 Nassau St., New York.

Fischer Mills Pure Spices

ARE THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
393, 395 & 397 GREENWICH ST.,
NEW YORK.

WHY THE REMINGTON FINDS FAVOR.....

The Remington System of Machine Refrigeration is held in high esteem among Packinghouses, Market Houses, Breweries—in fact, wherever Refrigerating Machinery is used. The reasons for the popularity of the Remington are as follows: We build and equip the plant complete, whether large or small. Our system is simple in mechanism, reliable, and the machines may be operated by unskilled attendants. We are prepared to meet all specifications in the line of Refrigerating Machinery. We live up to all agreements and fulfill all promises as to the work of our Machines.

REMINGTON MACHINE COMPANY

Builders of Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery.

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

NEW YORK OFFICE:

136 Liberty St.

Your request for estimates should contain the fullest possible information. Advise us as to:

1. Quality and kinds of Products or Meats handled per day.
2. Length, width and height of the rooms to be cooled.
3. Temperature required in each room.
4. Quantity of ice required per 24 hours in addition to the refrigeration.
5. Quantity and temperature of water supply available.
6. Kind and amount of power already in place available to drive compressor.

BAKER & HAMILTON,
San Francisco, Cal.,
Sole Pacific Coast Agents.

ON REQUEST WE WILL MAIL CATALOGUE A.

IS ONLY

THERE ONE

Preservaline

"A"

PRESERVATIVE

For FRESH MEAT, TENDERLOIN,
BUTTER, PORK & LIVER SAUSAGE,
CORNED MEAT, ETC.
IT KEEPS THEM FRESH
TILL THEY ARE COOKED.

"XX"

PRESERVATIVE

For CURED MEAT, COTS, LOINS,
HAMBURGERS, STEAK, ETC.
Keeps under heat, cold, heat,
a beautiful red color and
tastes as sweet and
delicious.

"C"

PRESERVATIVE

For CURING, CORNING & PICKLING
HAMS, BACON, PORK, BEEF, TONGUES,
PRODUCE THE FINEST HILD
CURE AND SAVES
SHRINKAGE.

"B"

PRESERVATIVE

For BULOGNA, TRANSPORTER
MEATS, AND ALL KINDS OF
CURED SAUSAGES.
THE PERFECT SEASONING AND
HOLDING.

"AB" EXTRA

PRESERVATIVE

For BULOGNA, SUMMER SAUSAGES,
FRANKFURTS, ETC.
Gives a handsome natural color
that neither fades nor
darkens.

THE PRINCIPAL BRANDS FOR BUTCHERS AND PACKERS.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE INVENTORS.

THE PRESERVATIVE MFG. CO.

NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

14 BROAD STREET 100 ILLINOIS STREET 375 MARKET STREET

Always order the Genuine **BOAR'S HEAD BRAND** of PRESERVATIVE, all packages bear the
Red Seal as shown above. Your dealer carries it, if not, write us and we'll see that you get it.

THE G. H. HAMMOND COMPANY,

HAMMOND, IND. AND SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.

SHIPPERS OF

DRESSED BEEF, SHEEP AND HOGS

MAKERS OF "CALUMET" BUTTERINE ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR SUMMER USE.

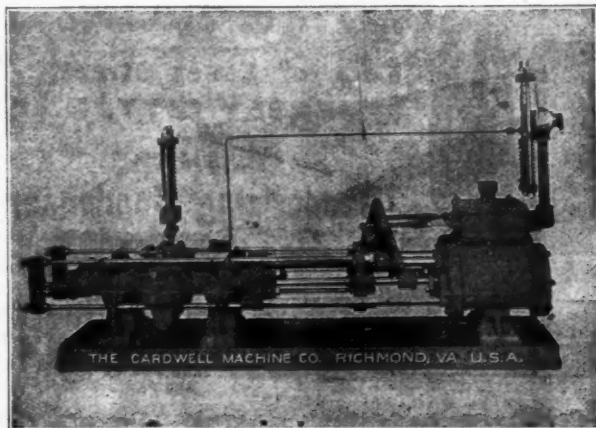
COIN SPECIAL BRANDS OF
BEEF EXTRACT, CANNED MEATS,
HAMS AND BACON, LARD, Etc., Etc.
HAVE NEVER BEEN EXCELLED.

New York Branch, 309 Greenwich Street,
Boston Branch, 54 Chatham Street,
Chicago Branch, 244 Lake Street.

TRY OUR LARD SUBSTITUTE, "COOKENE."



SEE PAGE 7 FOR ALPHABETICAL INDEX.



THE CARDWELL PUMP.

THE CARDWELL MACHINE CO., RICHMOND, VA.

J. C. BURRUSS, Atlanta, Ga., - General Southern Agent.

PIONEERS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF

COTTONSEED OIL MACHINERY, HEATERS,
PRESSES, FORMERS, HULLERS, CAKE BREAKERS,
ROLLS, CLEANERS, PUMPS, SEPARATORS.

The cut represents our Duplex Direct Acting Hydraulic Pump with automatic speed and pressure regulator. Size shown is 8 in. x 1 in. x 10 in. Pressure pumps for all services furnished; any size from 6 in. steam cylinder up.

COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR COTTONSEED OIL MILLS FURNISHED.
OUR NEW UP-TO-DATE APPARATUS IS STANDARD.
WE LEAD, OTHERS FOLLOW.

WRITE US FOR INFORMATION. FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Anglo-American Provision Company,

Proprietors of the
Celebrated

DELMONICO,
CHERRY and
MONOPOLE BRANDS
of Smoked Meats.

**PORK PACKERS,
LARD REFINERS AND
SAUSAGE MAKERS.**

Peach Leaf Lard and
Royal Lily Compound.
CERVELAT and all
FANCY SAUSAGES A
SPECIALTY,
For Export and
Domestic Trade.

Correspondence Solicited and Prices Quoted on Application.

PACKINGHOUSES, UNION STOCKYARDS,
Address all correspondence to 60 Board of Trade,

CHICAGO.

TRY A LITTLE AD ON PAGE 42.

SEE PAGE 5 FOR CLASSIFIED INDEX.

CREST BRAND**WATER-PROOF INSULATING COMPOUND.**

For Caulking Floors, for interior angles of Packing Cases, Tops of Railway Carriages, for coating the interior of Galvanic Batteries, and for other telegraphic purposes; for joints in Iron and Wood Gutters, also Ice House, Slaughterhouse and Stable Floors; for making refrigerators air-tight, and other purposes too numerous to mention.

THIS COMPOUND IS PROOF AGAINST RUST, BRINE AND ACID.

This is the cheapest and best Insulating and Water-proofing Compound on the market. It can be supplied in solid or paint form. Write for samples and Prices.

BINNEY BROTHERS, -- 284 Pearl Street, New York City.

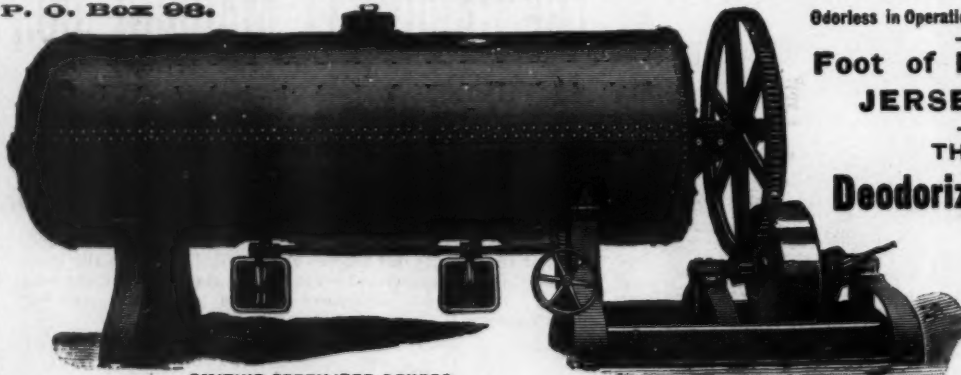
THEODORE SMITH & SONS' COMPANY,

DRYERS

Manufacturers of Patent
Improved Fertilizer

of all sizes, from 3 to 5 feet Diameter,
for FERTILIZERS, CHEMICAL
WORKS, and all other purposes.

Manufacturers and Designers of Special Machinery for Oleo Oil and Butterine Factories and Lard Refineries.
P. O. Box 98.



SMITH'S FERTILIZER DRYERS.

Odorless in Operation. Give universal satisfaction

Foot of Essex Street,
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

THE SMITH
Deodorizing Condenser

Tallow Rendering Tanks,
Lard Coolers, etc.

Used in the leading Packing-Houses and Abattoirs and by the principal Butchers throughout the country.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE
AND PRICE LIST.

SAUSAGEMAKERS !!

No sausagemaker can afford to be without our book on the Manufacture of Sausages. Chapters are devoted to Spices and Seasonings, Meats, Blood Colors, Casings, Stuffing, Cooking, Smoking, Fillers, Preservatives, General Information, etc. The book contains also more than 100 recipes of the most popular sausages. It costs you only \$2.00. Send for a copy to-day.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER
150 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Soap and Candle Machinery.

We manufacture a complete line of Machinery for the manufacture of Candles, Toilet, Laundry and Scouring Soaps, also Soap Powder.

Kettles, Pumps, Steam Jacketed Crutching and Remelting Machines, Mixers, Soap Mills, Soap Frames, Slabbing Machines, Cutting Machines, Exhaust Fans, Presses, Dies, Chipping Machines, Candle Moulders, Etc.

Simplicity of Construction, Superior Workmanship and First-Class Material.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

BROWN & PATTERSON,
33 Marcy Avenue, - - Brooklyn, N. Y.

HARRISBURG, PA., OPERATED BY
HARRISBURG PROVISION CO.

LIVERPOOL, ENG.

WICHITA, KANSAS;

NEW YORK CITY.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE JACOB DOLD PACKING CO.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

WESTPHALIA
HAM.

**CURERS AND JOBBERS OF
PROVISIONS AND CANNED MEATS**

WHITE ROSE
LARD.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO FOREIGN TRADE.

AND ALL PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS.

CLASSIFIED INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS AND BUYERS' GUIDE.

AMMONIA.
National Ammonia Co.**AMMONIA FITTINGS.**
Tight Joint Co.**ARCHITECTS.**
Lees, Son & Co.
Perrin, Wm. R. & Co.**ASBESTOS ROOFING.**
H. W. Johns Mfg. Co.**ASPHALT.**
Atlantic Alcatraz Asphalt Co.**BELT DRESSING.**
Cling-Surface Mfg. Co.**BLADDERS.**
Mogendorff & Zoon.**BOILER COMPOUNDS.**
Metropolitan Steam Boiler Compound Mfg. Co.**BONE CRUSHERS.**
Stedman Foundry and Machine Works.**BOOKS.**
Archdeacon, Wm. (Pigs' Foot Manual).
The Blue Book (Pork and Beef Packers' Handbook and Directory).
The Red Book (Lard Oil and Varnish Manufacture).
The Yellow Book (Manufacture of Cottonseed Oil).
The Brown Book (Manufacture of Glue and Gelatine).
Redwood's Ammonia Refrigeration.
Sausage Recipes.
Secrets of Canning.
Thomas' Am. Grocery Trades Ref. Book.
Ice Making and Refrigeration.
The Manufacture of Sausages, by James C. Duff, S. B., Chief Chemist of The National Provisioner.**BORAX.**
Pacific Coast Borax Co.
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.**BORACIC ACID.**
Pacific Coast Borax Co.**BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.**
(Also Want and For Sale Ads.)**BUTCHERS' SUPPLIES.**
(See Casings, also Machinery).**BUTCHERS, WHOLESALE.**
(See also Pork and Beef Packers.)
Armour Co.
Armour Packing Co.
Cudahy Packing Co.
Eastman Co.
Hammond Co., G. H.
Kingan & Co., Ltd.
Martin, D. B.
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.
Stern, Joseph & Son.
Swift and Company.
United Dressed Beef Co.
Richard Webber.**CASINGS.**
Bechstein & Co.
Illinois Casing Co.
Nelson Morris & Co.
Oppenheimer & Co., S.
Preservalline Mfg. Co.
Scheldeberg, H.
Swift and Company.**CAUSTIC SODA.**
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.**CHARCOAL.**
John R. Rowand.**CHEMISTS.**
The National Provisioner Analytical Testing Laboratory.
B. Heller & Co.
Preservalline Mfg. Co.**CODES.**
Utility Code Co.**COIL PIPES.**
Whitlock Coil Pipe Co., The.**COLD STORAGE AND REFRIGERATOR ROOMS.**
Arctic Freezing Co.**COMMISSION MERCHANTS, BANKERS AND BROKERS.**
(See also European Commission Merchants.)**Aspegren & Co.**
Caldwell, Northrop Co.
Gibson, W. J. & Co.
Hately Bros.
Jamison, John.
Jennings Provision Co.
Richard McCartney.
H. C. Zaun.
Oliver, Stephen B.**COTTON OIL.**
American Cotton Oil Co.
Kentucky Refining Co.
Maury, F. W.**COTTON OIL MILL MACHINERY.**
Buckeye Iron and Brass Works, The.
Cardwell Machine Co., The.
Howes Co., The S.**DISINFECTANTS.**
Fitch Chemical Co.**DRYERS.**
(See also Fertilizer Machinery.)
Anderson, V. D., Co.
Cummer, The F. D., & Son Co.
Smith & Sons' Company, Theodore.**DYNAMOS AND MOTORS.**
Bullock Electric Mfg. Co.
Crocker-Wheeler Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.**ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.**
Triumph Electric Co., The.**ENGINES.**
Globe Machine Works.
Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co.**ENGINES AND BOILERS.**
Frick Co.**EUROPEAN COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**
De Lorne & Fris, A. (Belgium).
Fahrenhorst, Paul (Germany).
Hoefgen, E. (Germany).
Jahn, Alexander & Co. (Germany).
Miller, C. & J. (Germany).
Tas Ema, J. (Holland).
Tickle, W. W. (England).**EVAPORATORS.**
Joslin, O. T. & Co.
Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co.**FAT AND SKIN DEALERS.**
Brand, Herman.
Levy, Jacob.
Lederer Bros.**FERTILIZER MACHINERY.**
The V. D. Anderson Co.
Smith & Sons' Company, Theodore.
Stedman, Fdy. and Mach. Works.**FILTER PRESSES.**
Perrin, William R.
Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Valle Co.**FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.**
Audit Company, The.
North American Trust Co.**GRAPHITE PAINT.**
Jos. Dixon Crucible Co.**HANGERS.**
Landau, A. & Co.**HARNESS OIL.**
Standard Oil Co.**HIDES.**
Brand, Herman.
Levy, Jacob.
Lederer Bros.**HYDRAULIC PRESSES.**
Thomas-Albright Co.**ICE AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.****Barber Mfg. Co., A. H.**
Challoner's Sons Co., Geo.
The Frick Co.
Healy Ice Machine Co.
Lewis Mfg. Co.
McCrary Ice Machine Co.
Remington Machine Co.
Triumph Ice Machine Co., The.
Vilter Manufacturing Co.
Vogt Machine Co., Henry.
Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co.
Wolf, Fred W., Co.
York Manufacturing Company.**ICE SCALES.**
Pelouze Scale & Mfg. Co.**INSPECTORS AND WEIGHERS OF PROVISIONS.**
Goulard, Thos. & Co.**INSULATING MATERIALS.**
Atlantic Alcatraz Asphalt Co.
Binney Bros.
Fay Manila Roofing Co., The.**KNIVES AND CLEAVERS.**
Lancaster Machine & Knife Wks.**LARD COOLER, MIXER AND DRYER.**
Dopp, E., Wm. & Son.**LARD (NEUTRAL).**
John H. Hartog & Co.**LARD PRESSES.**
Boomer & Boschert Press Co.**LARD REFINERS.**
The W. J. Wilcox Lard and Refining Co.**LARD REFINERS' MACHINERY.**
Theodore Smith & Sons' Company.**LARD TUB CLASPS.**
Acme Flexible Clasp Co.**LINSEED OIL MACHINERY.**
The Buckeye Iron & Brass Works.**MANGANESE.**
National Ore and Reduction Co.**MEAT CHOPPERS.**
Enterprise Mfg. Co.
Smith's Sons, John E.**MEAT CUTTERS.**
Billingham, P., & Co.**MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.**
Charles W. Boyer.**MICA AXLE GREASE.**
Standard Oil Co.
NICKEL CALCIUM FLUORIDE.
National Ore and Reduction Co.**PACKING.**
Quaker City Rubber Co.**PACKINGHOUSE MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES.**
Enterprise Mfg. Co.
William R. Perrin & Co.
Smith's Sons, John E.
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.**PAINT.**
National Supply Co.**PARCHMENT PAPER.**
Paterson Parchment Paper Co.
West Carrollton Parchment Co.**PAPER AND TWINES.**
Charles Ribbans.**PARAFFINE WAX.**
Standard Oil Co.**PASTE.**
Arabol Mfg. Co.**PATENT LAWYERS.**
H. B. Willson & Co.**PIGS' FOOT MANUAL.**
Archdeacon, Wm.**PIPE COVERING.**
H. W. Johns Mfg. Co.**PORK AND BEEF PACKERS.**
Armour & Co.
Armour Packing Co.**Anglo-American Provision Co.**
Bailey and Co., J. S.
Boston Packing & Provision Co.**Cudahy Packing Co.**
The Jacob Dold Packing Co.
German-American Provision Co.**Hulstead & Co.**
Hammond, G. H., Co.
Hammond, Standish & Co.**International Packing Co.**
Kingan & Co., Ltd.
Libby, McNeill & Libby.**Lipton, The T. J., Co.**
Martin, D. B.
Morris, Nelson & Co.**North Packing & Provision Co.**
Robe & Brother.**Sinclair & Co., Ltd., T. M.**
Squire, John P., & Sons.**Swift and Company.****PRESERVATIVES.**
Birkenwald Co., S.
B. Heller & Co.
Preservalline Mfg. Co.**PRESSES.**
The Boomer & Boschert Co.
Cardwell Machine Co., The.
Thomas-Albright Co.**PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.****PROVISIONS.**
Baffey and Co., J. S.
F. Bechstein & Sons.
Zimmerman, M.**PUMPS.**
Cardwell Machine Co., The.
Hersey Mfg. Co.
Taber Pump Co.**RAILROADS.**
"Big Four Route" (C., C., C. & St. L. Ry.).
Chicago & N. W. Ry.
Chicago & Alton R. R. Co.
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul R. R. Co.
Lackawanna Railroad.
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.**RAT EXTERMINATORS.**
Herszog-Rabe & Co.**REFRIGERATING APPARATUS.**
Vacuum Refrigerating Co.**REFRIGERATOR DOOR FASTENERS.**
New York Fastener Co.**SAFE DEPOSIT AND STORAGE.**
N. Y. Produce Exchange Safe Deposit Co.**SAL SODA.**
Morton, Joy & Co.
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.**SALT.**
Joy, Morton & Co.**SAUSAGE (European Buyers of).**
Emil Bogmann.**SAUSAGE MANUFACTURERS.**
Bacharach, Joseph.
M. Zimmerman.**SAUSAGE MAKERS' SUPPLIES.**
B. Heller & Co.
Preservalline Mfg. Co.**SCALES.**
Computing Scale Co., The.
Pelouze Scale & Mfg. Co.**SEASONINGS.**
Bell, Wm. G., & Co.**SEPARATORS.**
Cardwell Machine Co., The.
Howes Co., The S.**SEWING MACHINES.**
Kattell, Chas. W., Agent.**SILICATE OF SODA.**
Welch & Welch.
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.**SKEWERS.**
P. E. Helms.**SOAP.**
Armour Soap Works.**SOAPMAKERS' MACHINERY.**
Blanchard Machine Co., The.
Brown & Patterson.
H. Wm. Dopp & Son.
Hersey Mfg. Co.
Houchin & Huber.
Taber Pump Co.**SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.**
Jobbins, Wm. F.
Welch & Welch.
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.**SODA ASH.**
Morton, Joy & Co.
Welch, Holme & Clark.**SPICES.**
Fischer Mills.**STEAMSHIP LINES.**
Miller, Bull & Knowlton, Agents.**STEAM PIPE FITTINGS AND FLANGE UNIONS.**
Tight Joint Co.**SWITCHES.**
Rico-Beltemiller Switch Co., The.**THERMOMETERS.**
Hohmann & Maurer.
Bristol Co.**TRACKING.**
Landau, A. & Co.**TRUCK BUILDERS.**
Lansing Wheelbarrow Co.**TRUCKS AND WHEELBARROWS.**
Lansing Wheelbarrow Co.**VALVES.**
Jenkins Bros.**VENTILATORS.**
Merchant & Co., Inc.**WASHING POWDER.**
Armour Soap Works.**WAXED PAPER.**
Sparks Manufacturing Co., The.**WANT AND FOR SALE ADS.**



SMELLS.

BAD SMELLS, NASTY SMELLS, HORRID SMELLS,
ARE COMPLETELY DESTROYED BY USING
“PURIFINE.”

It does not create. It prevents smells, takes away all other smells and leaves none of its own. It don't smell itself, just kills other smells. The only disinfectant on the market that kills bad smells. You use it with hot or cold water. One gallon of Purifine is good for 10 to 20 gallons of water, and makes a strong NON-POISONOUS smell killer and can be used with sprinkling can, sponge, cloth or broom about Slaughterhouses, Hide Warehouses, Packinghouses, Cold Storage Buildings, Factories, Meat Markets and Rendering Works. Sample gallon sent by express, charges prepaid to your office door for \$2.00 with order. Put up in 10 gallon kegs, 25 gallon half barrels and 50 gallon barrels. Our printed matter tells all about it.

NEW YORK OFFICE: 107 Chambers Street.

D. C. GRAY, Manager.

FITCH CHEMICAL CO., Bay City, Mich.

MONEY VALUE MONEY WEIGHT.

Why Not Stop—Investigate?

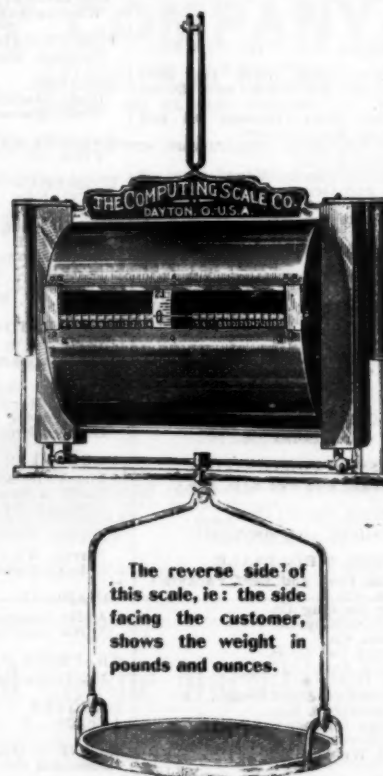
Money value means the amount you have invested in an article, together with the price you add to it by reason of its real worth.

Money Weight means that same value, or worth of an article, as found by our Money Weight System of Weighing Merchandise.

We can save any butcher in the land many times the cost of our system. They save all losses and leaks occasioned by overweight and careless weighing. The selling price of any weighing is figured out for you as soon as an article is placed upon the pan.

MANUFACTURERS,

THE COMPUTING SCALE CO. DAYTON, OHIO.



The reverse side of this scale, ie: the side facing the customer, shows the weight in pounds and ounces.

Sold on easy monthly payments.

Sole Distributors,

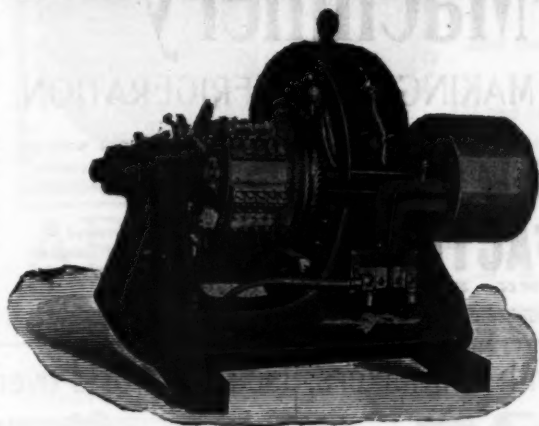
{ Money Weight Scale Co., 47 State St., Chicago, Ill.
{ Money Weight Scale Co., 142 Chambers St., N. Y. City, N. Y.
{ Money Weight Scale Co., 68 Dun Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

BOOKS!

If there is ANY book you want, on ANY subject, it would be to your advantage to communicate with us. It would save you trouble and expense.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
BOOK DEPARTMENT. 150 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

THE TRIUMPH ELECTRIC CO.



MANUFACTURE

GENERATORS AND MOTORS

EITHER

DIRECT CONNECTED OR BELTED,

WITH

Bar Wound Armatures. No Band Wires on Armatures.
Laminated Pole Pieces.
Series and Shunts Separate Windings.

CHICAGO OFFICE:
Monadnock Building.

ST. LOUIS OFFICE:
19 South 11th Street.

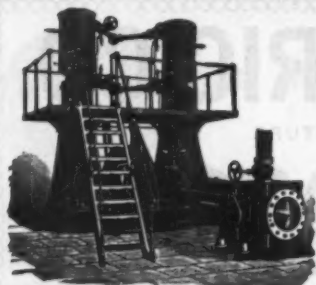
MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY:
CINCINNATI, O.

ST. PAUL OFFICE:
Globe Building.

NEW-YORK OFFICE:
39 Cortlandt Street.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

A —Acme Flexible Clasp Co.	—	Gibson, W. J. & Co.	29	O —Oliver, Stephen B.	47
American Cotton Oil Company ..	23	Globe Machine Works ..	9	Oppenheimer & Co., S.	45
Anderson Co., V. D.	49	Goulard, Thomas & Co.	45	P —Pacific Coast Borax Co.	52
Anglo-American Provision Co.	3	H —Halstead & Co.	40	Paterson Parchment Paper Co.	19
Arabol Mfg. Co.	29	Hammond Co., Geo. H.	3	Pelouze Scale & Mfg. Co.	38
Archdeacon, Wm.	50	Hammond, Standish & Co.	47	Perrin & Co., Wm. R.	9
Arctic Freezing Co.	34	Hartog, John H. & Co.	17	Pigs' Foot Manual ..	50
Armour & Co.	52	Hately Bros.	14	Preservalline Mfg. Co.	2
Armour Packing Co.	9	Healy Ice Machine Co.	10	Q —Quaker City Rubber Co.	50
Aspergen & Co.	22	Heller & Co., B.	39	R —Remington Machine Works.	2
Atlantic Alcatraz Asphalt Co.	34	Helms, P. E.	51	Ribbons, Charles ..	28
Audit Co., The ..	47	Herzog-Rabe & Co.	27	Rice-Beltemiller Switch Co., The.	21
B —Bacharach, Jos.	45	Hersey Mfg. Co.	—	Rohe & Brother.	1
Bailey & Co., J. S.	27	Hoefgen, E. M.	47	Rowand, John R.	32
Barber Mfg. Co., A. H.	33	Hohmann & Maurer ..	21	S —Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.	50
Bechstein & Co.	45	Houchin & Huber.	28	Sinclair & Co., Ltd., T. M.	49
Bechstein, F. & Sons ..	1	Howes Co., The S.	44	Smith & Son's Co., Theodore ..	4
Bell, Wm. G. & Co.	31	I —Illinois Casing Co.	45	Smith's Sons, John E.	8
Big Four R. R. Co.	49	International Packing Co.	51	Sparks Mfg. Co., The.	17
Binney Bros.	4	J —Jahn, Alexander & Co.	47	Squire & Sons, John P.	49
Billingham & Co., P.	50	Jamison, John ..	9	Squire & Co., John P.	49
Birkenwald Co., S.	21	Jenkins Bros.	50	Standard Oil Co.	14
Blanchard Machine Co.	8	Jobbins, Wm. F.	28	Stern & Son, Joseph.	47
Boomer & Boschert Press Co.	29	Johns Mfg. Co., The H. W.	22	Stedman Foundry & Machine Works.	8
Boston Packing & Provision Co.	9	Joslin, O. T. & Co.	9	Stillwell-Blerce & Smith-Vaile Co.	44
Boyer, C. W.	50	K —Kattell, Charles W., Agt.	—	Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co.	10
Brand, Herman ..	45	Kentucky Refining Co.	22	Swift and Company ..	24
Brown & Patterson.	4	Kingan & Co.	45	T —Taber Pump Co.	1
Bristol Co.	1	L —Laekawanna Railroad.	44	Tas Ezn, J.	47
Buckeye Iron & Brass Works.	23	Lancaster Machine & Kulf Works ..	—	Thomas Albright Co.	44
Bullock Electric Mfg. Co.	14	Landau, A. & Co.	45	Tickle, W. Wilson.	47
C —Caldwell, Northrop Co.	9	Lansing Wheelbarrow Co.	50	Tight Joint Co.	—
Cardwell Machine Co., The.	3	Lees, Son & Co., George.	50	Triumph Electric Co., The.	7
Challoner & Son's Co., The Geo.	34	Levy, Jacob ..	45	Triumph Ice Machine Co., The.	—
Chicago & Alton R. R. Co.	44	Lewis Mfg. Co.	41	U —United Dressed Beef Co.	9
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Co.	47	Libby, McNeill & Libby.	51	Utility Code Co.	23
Chicago & N. W. Railway ..	47	Lipton Co., The T. J.	1	V —Vacuum Refrigerating Co.	—
Cling-Surface Mfg. Co.	16	M —Martin, D. B.	36	Vilter Mfg. Co.	49
Computing Scale Mfg. Co.	6	Maury, F. W.	47	Vogt Machine Co., Henry ..	—
Crocker-Wheeler Co.	—	McCartney, R.	23	W —Webber, Richard ..	50
Cudahy Packing Co.	51	McCrary Ice Machine Co.	32	Welch & Welch ..	28
Cummer, The F. D. & Son Co.	17	Merchant & Co., Inc.	—	Welch, Holmes & Clark Co.	28
D —Darling Brothers' Company ..	40	Metropolitan Steam Boiler Compound Mfg. Co.	29	West Carrollton Parchment Co.	18
De Lorne & Friz, A.	—	Miller, Bull & Knowlton, Agents.	17	Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co.	—
Dixon Crucible Co., Jos.	29	Mogendorff & Zoon.	9	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	—
Dold Packing Co., The Jacob.	4	Morris, Nelson & Co.	1	Whitlock Coil Pipe Co., The.	32
Dopp & Son, H. Wm.	43	Morton & Co., Joy.	20	Wilcox Lard & Refining Co., The.	—
E —Eastmans Co.	50	Muller, C. & G.	47	Wilson, H. B., & Co.	45
Enterprise Mfg. Co.	43	N —National Ammonia Co.	10	Wolf Co., The Fred W.	43
F —Fahrenhorst, Paul ..	47	National Ore and Reduction Co.	—	Y —York Manufacturing Co.	8
Fay Manila Roofing Co., The.	34	National Supply Co.	17	Z —Zaun, H. O.	45
Fischer Mills ..	1	New York Fastener Co.	10	Zimmerman, M.	44
Fitch Chemical Co.	6	N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.	—		
Frick Co.	32	N. Y. Produce Exchange Safe Deposit Co.	47		
G —German-American Provision Co.	14	North American Trust Company.	17		
		North Packing & Provision Co.	51		



Design of Our Medium-Size Machine.

P. H. GLATFELTER, Pres. W. L. GLATFELTER, Sec'y and Treas. THOMAS SHIPLEY, M. E., Gen'l Manager.

We Build Machinery

for ICE MAKING and REFRIGERATION.

...WE ALSO BUILD

Engines and Boilers.

Over 100 plants have been equipped with our latest improved machinery since November 1, 1897.

Ammonia Fittings
, and Castings.GREY IRON
CHARCOAL IRON
MALLEABLE IRON
GUN METAL
SEMI-STEEL
YORK MANUFACTURING CO.,
YORK, PA.
We are prepared to
furnish our customers
just what they require.

Smith's Patent Celebrated Buffalo Choppers with Self-Mixers, used the World over.



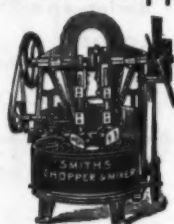
**BEST and CHEAPEST
HAND CHOPPER**
IN THE WORLD.
Chops and mixes 30 lbs. fine
in 15 minutes. Runs easy
and is Strong and Durable.
Send for Lowest Prices.



BUFFALO SPICE MILL

Best Mill ever put on the Market.
It pays to grind your own spice, then
you know it is pure.

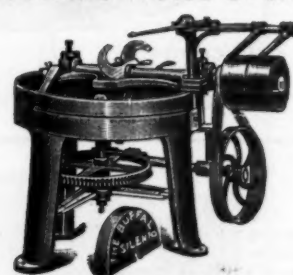
Buffalo Chopper, Chops, Stirs and
Mixes at one time.



Best Lard Mixer ever Invented.

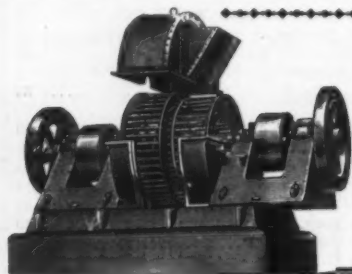
(Patent Applied for.)
75 to 500 Gallons Capacity.
MODERATE PRICES.

JOHN E. SMITH & SONS, Buffalo, N. Y.



Latest Silent Cutter.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.



**Sledman Foundry &
Machine Works,**

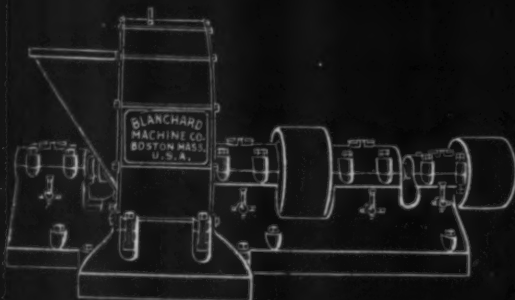
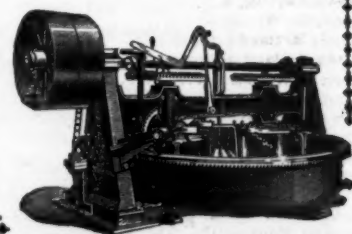
AURORA, IND.

OUR MACHINERY IS UP-TO-DATE, DURABLE AND SUBSTANTIAL IN CONSTRUCTION.....

Several years of practical experience have enabled us to find out the wants of the Trade, and we are now prepared to offer the Trade a complete line of machinery for the manufacture of Fertilizers—complete plants a specialty.

WE MAKE

Disintegrators, Screens, Mixers,
Elevators, Double Mixers,
Crushing Rolls, Rock and Bone
Crushers, Hammer Pulverizers,
Rock Pulverizers.



THE BLANCHARD DISINTEGRATORS

Are carefully designed and thoroughly built. They are especially made for grinding Bone, Borax, Caustic Soda, Chemicals, Cracklings, Glue, Lime, Marl, Meat Scraps, Oyster Shells, Salt, Soap, Powder, Tankage, and all Soft or Friable Materials.

SEND FOR COMPLETE CATALOGUE TO

THE BLANCHARD MACHINE CO.,

16 HARCOURT STREET, BOSTON.



THE UNITED DRESSED BEEF COMPANY OF NEW YORK, CITY DRESSED BEEF.

Telephone, 3635 38th Street,
Connecting all Departments.

PACKERS AND EXPORTERS OF INDIA MESS AND ALL SALT BEEF.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Beef Casings, Dried Blood, Fertilizers, Oleo Oils, Stearine, Prime City Tallow.
Ground Bone, Horns and Cattle Switches. Selected Hides.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR SHOP FAT AND KIDNEY SUET.

43d and 44th Streets, First Avenue and East River,

NEW YORK.

ISAAC BLUMENTHAL, President,
LEWIS SAMUELS, Treasurer.

GEORGE STRAUSS, Vice-President,
LEWIS A. LONDON, Secretary.

ARMOUR PACKING CO.,

KANSAS CITY, MO., U. S. A.

"GOLD BAND" Brand

Hams and Bacon, Sliced Ham and Sliced Breakfast Bacon.

"WHITE LABEL"

Lard and Soups.

"HELMET"

Canned Meats and Mince Meat.

BOSTON PACKING & PROVISION CO.,

Established 1861.

BOSTON, U. S. A.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of The Celebrated
"FERGUSON" Hams and Bacon
"BLUE BRAND" All Leaf Lard in 3, 5, and 10 lb. pails.
"RED BRAND" Pure Lard in 3, 5, and 10 lb. pails.
"ADVANCE BRAND" Pure Lard in tierces and tubs.

THE FINEST PRODUCTS SOLD.

GENERAL OFFICE,
77 & 79 So. Market St., BOSTON, MASS.

QUALITY is always our FIRST
Consideration.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 450 Produce Exchange.
Packinghouse, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

PORK AND BEEF PACKERS.

HIGH GRADE PROVISIONS for Domestic and Export Trade.

WASTE STEAM OPERATES OUR EVAPORATORS.

For Recovery of
Glue Liquors
Extract. "
Tankwater "
Garbage "
Salt "
Glycerine "

Adapted to every kind of liquor, whether

SCALING or NON-SCALING.

Evaporation of Caustic, Tannin, Dyewood, Glucose and Sugar Liquors and adapted to the requirements of any service.

O. T. JOSLIN & COMPANY

H. B. SCHMIDT, Cincinnati, O.
O. T. JOSLIN, New York.

THE BEST LOW-PRICED GOOD ENGINES

MADE 4 TO 20 HORSE POWER.

THE GLOBE MACHINE WORKS

125-127-129 W. 2nd St., Cincinnati, O.

READ "THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER."

R. W. Caldwell.

C. T. Northrop.

CALDWELL, NORTHROP CO.

PROVISIONS,

Oleo Oil, Neutral Lard, Tallow, Stearines,
Greases, Fertilizer, Horns, Hoofs.

Correspondence
Solicited

145 Van Buren St., Chicago, Illinois.

BLADDERS WANTED.

We desire to purchase long beef and hog bladders. When writing us state the size of bladders you have to offer, and the lowest cash price.

J. MOGENDORFF & ZOON,
Gronloo, Holland

JOHN JAMISON,

Established 1849.

Water and Market Sts.,

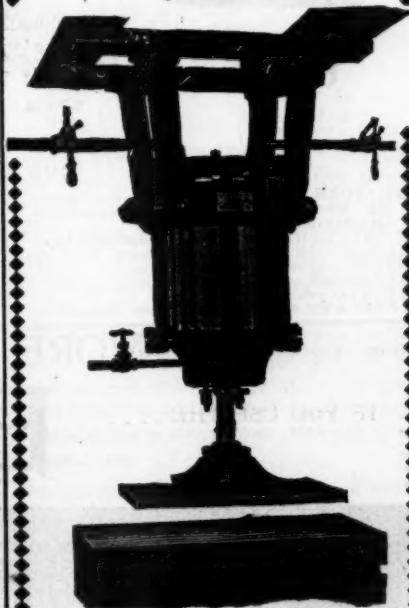
Packinghouse
138 and 140 N. Delaware
Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA.

Commission Merchant, Provisions
AND DRESSED MEATS.

Some People

Pack Meat in
Boxes Using
Only a Lever



Our Steam and
Air Box Press
is better than a
Lever or Screw

WM. R. PERRIN & CO.,
NEW YORK CHICAGO

Want and For Sale ADS on Page 42.

The Lillie System of Automatic Evaporation



For concentrating **Glue, Packinghouse and Garbage Products, Tannin and Dyewood Extracts, Beet and Cane Sugar Juices**, and solutions of every description. Also for the making of distilled water for potable, boiler and manufacturing purposes.

For further information, address

The Sugar Apparatus Manufacturing Company,
328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE HEALY ICE MACHINE CO.

641-645 30th Street, CHICAGO, U. S. A.



MANUFACTURERS OF THE LATEST

Improved Ice Machines

IMPROVEMENTS INCLUDE:

Simplicity, Economy and Durability.

THE BEST MACHINE FOR

PACKERS, BUTCHERS and COTTON OIL MILLS

Machines in successful operation in Canada, the United States and South America.

CAPACITY, ONE TO FIFTY TONS

Note these Points.

The crank runs in oil, continuously filtered by the action of the machine. The cylinder is constructed with a removable sleeve, easily replaced when worn. No boring of cylinder, which is an expense and weakens the machine. All parts interchangeable.

Cylinder head removable without disconnecting pipes, and valves removable without removing cylinder head, and requires but a few moments instead of hours.



The National Ammonia Company, ST. LOUIS, MO.

GENERAL OFFICES:

THE RECOGNIZED
STANDARD OF QUALITY
THROUGHOUT THE
WORLD.



ABSOLUTELY DRY AND PURE.

OUR GOODS CAN BE HAD OF THE FOLLOWING:

NEW YORK.—The De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Co.—W. W. Schwenker.—Mallinckrodt Chemical Works.
PHILADELPHIA.—Theo. J. Goldschmidt Co.
WILMINGTON.—Delaware Chemical Co.
BOSTON.—Lyons & Alexander Co.
BALTIMORE.—Wm. Mitchell.
BUFFALO.—S. J. Krull.
CLEVELAND.—Cleveland Brewers' Supply Co.

PITTSBURG.—Union Storage Co., Transfer Agents.
LIVERPOOL, ENG.—Jas. Simpson & Co.
SIDNEY, AUSTRALIA.—The Ammonia Co. of Australia.
ST. LOUIS.—Mallinckrodt Chemical Works.—Larkin & Scheffer.
CHICAGO.—A. Magnus' Sons.—Fuller & Fuller Co.

MILWAUKEE.—Baumbach, Reiche & Co.
DETROIT.—Michigan Ammonia Works.
CINCINNATI.—Herman Goepper & Co.
KANSAS CITY.—S. J. Thomson.
NEW ORLEANS.—I. N. Brunawig & Co.
HOUSTON.—Jos. W. Davis Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO.—Pacific Ammonia & Chemical Co.—Geo. Herrmann Co.

NO MORE DOORS TO BIND AND STICK

IF YOU USE THE . . .

EHRET FASTENER



Showing Door Partly Open, Inside and Outside Handles on Jam.

Which will shut all doors tight and open under any conditions.

We can latch your door every time or not as desired. Constructed on principle of a screw and so easy and simple that a child can operate the door. You can ALWAYS open the door from inside, no matter how tightly shut.

We can save on your ice bills and keep your provisions longer.

NO PACKINGHOUSE

NO REFRIGERATOR CARS

NO ICE BOXES

NO COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE

complete without the EHRET FASTENER.

50 styles. We can suit you. Price is right. Send for catalogue and information.

NEW YORK FASTENER CO.,

29 Congress Street, Newark, N. J.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

The Organ of the Meat and Provision Industries
of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY

Dr. J. H. SENNER.

W. F. OSBORNE, Business Manager.

New York: 150 Nassau Street.

TELEPHONE, 1608 Cortlandt.

CABLE ADDRESS, "SAMPAN, NEW YORK."

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

DR. J. H. SENNER, Editor
COL. JOHN F. HOBBS, Associate Editor
E. B. ROMMEL, Assistant Editor
JAS. C. DUFF, S. B., Technical Editor
and Chief Chemist

W. J. BLUE, Western Manager.

Chicago: Rialto Bldg., 135-153 Van Buren Street.

Terms of Subscriptions Invariably in Advance,
Postage Prepaid:

United States and Canada, excepting New-	
foundland	\$3.00
All Foreign Countries in the Postal Union,	
per year (21s.) (21m.) (21fr.)	5.00
Single or Extra Copies, each	10c

In requesting your address changed, give OLD
as well as NEW address.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is not discontinued when the subscription expires, but is sent until the receipt of a definite order to stop the paper. A large number of our subscribers would rather not have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. We therefore take it for granted, unless notified to discontinue, and the amount of back subscription is paid to date, that the subscriber wishes to receive the paper without interruption.

We do not consider that papers returned to our office is notice to discontinue.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited, and the cooperation of all packers, mill owners and superintendents, managers, employees and other thinkers is earnestly desired. Clear, concise articles are especially welcome. News items, local newspaper clippings or any information likely to interest the trade will be thankfully received.

Money due THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER should be paid to this office direct, or to any agent bearing the written authorization of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER to collect. No other payments can be recognized. Make checks, drafts, P. O. orders, etc., payable to the order of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 150 Nassau Street, New York.

Valuable Advance Information Exclusively
to Advertisers.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

Vol. XXI. Saturday, October 7, 1899. No. 14
COPYRIGHTED, 1899.

Contents.

EDITORIAL—

Animal Oils at Top Notch. 11
The Transvaal Crisis 11
Will Russia Feed Us? 11
Cattle Waiting for Cars 12
We May Feed British Army 12
Hogs and Cotton 12
Dr. Daly Admits It 12

THE PACKINGHOUSE—

Pig Buying in Ireland 12
Exports of Eggs, Sheep, Hides and Skins, etc. 21
Siberian Pork for Europe 21
The Effects of Boracic Acid and Borax 14
The World's Supply of Lard 37
Stocks of Provisions in Chicago and Liverpool 18

COTTONSEED OIL—

Weekly Review and Markets 22

ICE AND REFRIGERATION—

Notes 33

TALLOW, STEARINE, SOAP—

Weekly Review 28

HIDES AND SKINS—

Markets 26

MISCELLANEOUS—

New York Produce Exchange Notes 18

RETAIL DEPARTMENT—

Editorial, News and Hints, etc. 35-41

MARKETS—

Chicago and New York 35, 37, 42

ANIMAL OILS AT TOP NOTCH.

The wise ones who shook their heads at the tempting offers of buyers and pointed to a better price for oleo oils, stearine and tallow now have reason to congratulate themselves on the present high market for these products. Oleo oil, which sold down as low as 5½¢ not so long ago, and at 6¼¢ in July of last year, is now worth 10½¢, with strong demand both in this country and abroad. Stearine has naturally been lifted by the price asked and given for oleo oil. Stearine, which last year sold for 5¢, has advanced to 8¢ sold, and to 8½¢ asked on Tuesday. Tallow felt the movement and also went up to a very high figure, where it now sells at 1½¢ per pound higher than oleo oil fetched on August 14, 1896, when it sold as low as 4¢. Tallow in 1898 brought 3½¢, while it is now held at 5½¢. The startling, but nevertheless gratifying rise in the market price of these products is because of their higher commercial value due to the scarcity of cattle and the increased consumption of oleo in this country and in Europe.

The relative percentages in the advance shows that the law of supply and demand has controlled the market and that the stronger demand for oleo oil has levered the market for the three products.

From its low water mark of 4¢, in August, 1896, oleo oil has leaped to 10½¢, the price now asked; an advance of 160 per cent. It has risen to this figure from 6¼¢ paid for it in July of last year; an advance of nearly 68 per cent. In the meantime stearine has advanced 61 per cent. and tallow 57 per cent.

Because of the continued scarcity of fat cattle and the impossibility to secure from those available and from the poorer herds the requisite amount of raw stock from which to manufacture a quantity sufficient to meet the market demands, we believe that the highest price for oleo oil, stearine and tallow has not been reached. The advance in the price of butter and cheese made necessary by the shortage in butter fats will still further strengthen the position of oleo oil and stearine, at least, and incidentally affect tallow. Every one except the churners has cause for gratification. There is no reason to believe that the present prices for these products will change except to a higher price within the next few weeks.

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

The United States are in more than one way interested in the curious spectacle furnished in Southern Africa as an epitome to the Peace Congress recently finished. As champions of humanity and freedom we look rather astonished on our powerful cousins crowding a comparatively small commonwealth of independent, liberty-loving, sturdy freemen. As novices in the field of imperialism, we wonder at such a flagrant outcome of imperialistic tendencies. As a gold currency country, we would like to know the effects of a lasting stoppage of gold production and exports from South Africa. As merchants, we study the effects of the South

African conflict upon our own trade, and, while we realize that our direct exportation to the afflicted territory may be impaired in almost every other article but food products, we rather commence to believe that complications may arise from an apparently local conflict which could open enormous opportunities to American shipping and American trade.

The Boers are small in numbers; their allies of the Orange Free State could swell their ranks very little. Nevertheless, they are by no means insignificant foes. A people of trained sharpshooters, perhaps the best in the world, inspired by intense love for independence and liberty, and protected by nature's strongest walls, cannot be easily overpowered. Germany and France looked with little favor at Great Britain's rapid creation of a South African empire. Perhaps, for that reason, they sympathize very strongly with the foes of England; much stronger than could be appeased by slight concessions in Samoa for the one and in the Soudan for the other. A protracted war with the valiant Boers would easily offer the opportunity for either of those countries to present to Great Britain a bill which could not be willingly accepted by her. Out of all of it the opportunity may arise to stem the tide of British supremacy and to reach out for a share of it. British diplomacy evidently recognizes such dreaded prospects, and its hesitancy may only be attributed to such apprehension.

Whatever awaits Great Britain, it is only a natural and unavoidable consequence of the imperialistic policy, recently so much coveted by our own statesmen. The very extent of the impending danger may in the last hour prevail upon the British lion to stop his roaring. Meanwhile, the tightening of the money market and the appreciation in the value of all articles of food products are immediate consequences for all the civilized world.

WILL RUSSIA FEED US?

Russia and Australia desire to ship cattle or meat into the United States. Our people will not eat that grade of meat from their own ranches. They would not eat such a grade from abroad. Australian meat is grass fed. Hindquarters of it sell in London at less than 7¢. per pound, while our own superb handfed hinds fetch 12¢. per pound in the same market. The chance that such beef or the cattle from which it is produced can have in our home markets is apparent. The cured meats and hog products from there will meet the same fate.

Russia has England, three thousand miles nearer to her, and Germany at her door. These markets will not have her inferior cattle. The chance such stock would have in our markets is not worth contemplating. Our people have passed beyond the ill-bred, ill-fed and toughened Russian herds. We have long ago rejected our own ancient Texas steer and his kind for a graded shorthorn or better bred beef, though we take the successor in two styles, "grasser" and "handfed." The invasion by foreign herds will bring disastrous results to the shippers of them.

CATTLE WAITING FOR CARS.

With a shortage of 600 to 900 cattle cars at more than one of the great Western centers the transportation of live stock has been measurably crippled and the meat business of the country embarrassed to that extent. There is always a certain amount of increased activity at this time of the year. The transportation companies know this and should provide for it. The car famine now afflicting the meat centers affects the business of the country both ways, coming and going. It is enough to have high cattle without having the additional cost and annoyance of insufficient transportation facilities inflicted upon the trade by the country's public carriers. Possibly the unfriendliness of the railroad companies, brought on by their present rate war, has largely contributed to this infelicitous state of affairs. It is, nevertheless, unfortunate and regrettable at this time when it is difficult to get cattle forward to slaughter into the meat for which orders and the market are measurably waiting.

WE MAY FEED BRITISH ARMY.

The British government is making inquiries in this country in view of the probable war in South Africa, to secure if necessary the hurried filling of large orders for army rations to be supplied upon emergency calls. Her Majesty's government has evidently been encouraged to look to the large American packinghouses and to their superb facilities for supplying food for army use, by the fact that these concerns were found to be equal to any order which our own government placed with them in the later Spanish-American war. Her Majesty's government evidently has every confidence in the quality of American meats, and meat products, and in the integrity of the American packer to supply a proper condiment for soldiers at the front. This is gratifying in view of the late slanders of our food products by our own ill-advised press. It shows that other nations in times of need, when troops and food must be rushed together to the front, recognize the ability of the American manufacturer to meet such an emergency with a proper and nutritious army ration. Any of our large packing concerns can easily feed a respectable army in Africa and do it to the Queen's taste.

HOGS AND COTTON.

The general shortage of slaughter stock and the consequent higher price of meat all over the country has revived the old "hog and hominy" cry in the Southern States. The generally low price of cotton has helped to turn the Southern mind to a more profitable crop than lint and seed. It is urged that the same Southern farmer who raises six bales of cotton on 50 acres of ground only twenty of which is in cultivation—eight in corn—can also raise fifty hogs at a nominal cost. The fifty hogs at one year old would fetch him at least \$350 while the six bales of cotton only sell for less than \$225, or \$125 less than the porkers would bring. To produce this cotton crop two mules, a mule and sundry

plows and machinery are used. To raise and fatten the hogs, no more would be required and at less cost. The land would be less worked out, and in fact, become richer under the easier and varied crops. But, then, if every one turned to hog and hominy the over production would kill the profit and hogs would be as profitless and as uncertain as cotton. The demand for fine handfed meat has also tended to foster this "hog and hominy" idea.

DR. DALY ADMITS IT.

"The rations to-day are the best given any army on earth." Dr. W. H. Daly, of Pittsburg, Pa., and late of "embalmed beef" notoriety, said this last week. As the meat has not changed, is supplied by the same people that fed the army in Cuba, and is cut from the same American herds, this volunteer army surgeon's statement sounds strangely truthful in view of his bungling and defamatory testimony against American meats given before the two courts of inquiry into the army ration. Daly's testimony was ridiculous and his contradiction of himself makes him look still more ridiculous. But as Dr. Daly is trying to rehabilitate himself from his senseless muddling of science and facts by admitting the incontestable fact that our army meat is the best on earth, we shall not stand in his way. We will not even be mean enough to quote any of the curious and funny things which he said. They would look so badly now in view of the truth he has at last admitted about the unequaled ration our army contractors furnish.

Produce Exchange memberships were affected to slightly higher prices, at the public sale on Wednesday, by, as was supposed, the prospect of some relief from the burdens of the Gratuity System through the proposed amendments. There were nine certificates sold, at first at \$75, then by degrees higher until \$120 was reached.

ILLINOIS CATTLE AT \$7.00.

That price was obtained to-day by H. E. Rockwood, of Grand Ridge, Ill., being the highest this year, and, in fact, the highest for any month since 1892, and the highest October price since 1884, being \$1.10 higher than the top last October, \$1.60 higher than the top in October, 1897, and \$1.70 higher than the top in October, 1896. There were fourteen head in the lot, being dehorned Short-horns averaging 1,648 lbs. Mr. Rockwood bought 90 feeding cattle here last February at \$4.00, averaging 1,050 lbs. To-day's lot were the tops of the 90 head, and they were certainly a fine lot, showing the good work of the feeder. They were on full feed nearly eight months, being fed shelled corn, with two pounds of oil cake per head during the last sixty days. Mr. Rockwood also had in a load of 1,515-lb. steers which sold at \$6.35. Both loads sold to Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, of New York. Louie Pfaelzer, the buyer, says that the \$7 load was "as fine as they make 'em," and sold on their merits, as he stood to take the one load at \$7 regardless of the other load. Barring Christmas beefs in December, 1891 and 1892, to-day's cattle are the highest in fifteen years, being 40c. above the first Monday of last month and \$1.50 higher than the first Monday of last June.—Daily Drovers' Journal.

PIG BUYING IN IRELAND.

(Specially written for The National Provisioner.)

It is within the recollection of many of our readers that two years ago the pig buyers in the South of Ireland, Waterford and Limerick especially, attempted to boycott the bacon curing factories. That attempt was accompanied by the personal impetuosity which seems incidental to any public movement in Ireland, and several of the prominent members of the bacon curing trade were assaulted in a very rough manner. The dispute was as to whether the factories should be permitted to buy from the farmers direct or should, as was the custom, buy only through the pig buyers or pig jobbers. In the end the bacon curers gained their contention and the pig jobber has been slowly disappearing ever since.

The business of pig buying was a very lucrative one, and some families were known as pig buyers for generations. They visited all the fairs in the country towns and bought the pigs brought there by the farmers for cash down, and this appeared a very convenient arrangement for the farmers. Later experience has, however, dispelled that notion altogether. It appears that the fairs were entirely at the mercy of the jobbers, who acted in concord and made their own prices and it is now common knowledge that the jobbers made much more out of the pigs than ever the bacon curers could hope to do. It is obvious that with the fairs in their hands, the jobbers could do very much as they pleased. Farmers who dared to send pigs direct were marked and suffered accordingly. This was the state of things against which the bacon curers protested, and set themselves to adjust two years ago.

At one time the district of Ballybricken in Waterford was the great residential place of the Waterford buyers, and for that matter, is so still for those that are left! These Ballybricken boys were a strong force in politics and in every public movement, and were generally supposed to be about when any row was on. Since, however, the bacon curers so successfully withstood them, their power has dwindled and their number decreased. It is calculated that in Waterford alone, the pig buyers got profits equaling often \$2,500 per week, and a like amount in Limerick. Such a sum interposing between farmer and the real buyer—the bacon curer—was a very serious impediment to the sale of Irish bacon against the ever-increasing competition which has arisen during recent years from Denmark and Canada. It represented, nothing practically in the way of work that the farmers couldn't do themselves if allowed to.

When the pig buyers of Ireland commenced the boycott of the factories, they made one fatal mistake. They imagined that the farmers would support them. But cash in the hand is more convenient than the present system, viz., payment by cheque some three days after sending off the pigs to the factory. This same sending direct also means that the farmers must without demur accept the price that is returned to them.

The factories offer a higher price for suitable pigs than for those not so classified. The pigs are also classified by dead weight, and not priced by hand as heretofore.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, it is interesting to be able to record that 90 per cent. of the pigs coming to the factories are now sent direct and to the mutual benefit of the farmer and the bacon curer.

Only last week one of the leading firms ceased altogether to publish a price for pigs by live weight, thus finally abolishing altogether the ascendancy of the pig buyer.

All this is nothing short of a revolution and is likely to lead to better times for the Irish farmer and for Irish bacon.

The breed of hogs is being bettered by the constant introduction of new blood by the associated factory owners. They have spent some \$25,000 to \$30,000 already in this direction with the most marked results. The bacon pig is being produced in greater numbers now than ever it was.

The Packinghouse

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

Weekly Review.

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

RATHER STRONG MARKETS BUT AN ADVANCING TENDENCY NOT YET OF A PERMANENT ORDER—LIBERAL REDUCTIONS IN STOCKS WEST—MARKED DECREASE IN WORLD'S VISIBLE SUPPLY OF LARD—HOME DEMANDS CONTINUE EXCEPTIONALLY BRISK FOR MEATS—EXPORT DEMANDS FOR LARD LIBERAL—SPECULATION, HOWEVER, OF AN UNSATISFACTORY ORDER.

The market has been disappointing this week in the sense that a decided advance in prices has not occurred in face of developments that would have usually secured it that prestige, irrespective of any influence from grain. Statistical and other conditions bearing upon cash demands are highly satisfactory; the great drawback to pronounced buoyancy seems to be the attitude of speculators over investments. Whatever speculation is indulged in is with the temper, seemingly, to take advantage of small profits, while with the realizations from time to time the prices are partly put back to the basis from which they sprung to an improvement upon any one day. It cannot be questioned but that speculators regard the hog products as cheap, but that they can not get nerve enough to hold on for more than a limited while is apparent, while the reason for the timidity is probably found in the lack of stability to the grain situation as well as from the close money market. Why hog products just now should sympathize in any degree with grain is a puzzle, in consideration of their strong cash features, and the relatively higher position of allied products, so far as influencing speculator's views, although it is undeniable that the want of courage on the part of the speculators prevents the full effect of the decidedly substantial features in cash demands. It seems absurd to find prices of prime packers' tallow in Chicago at 6c. and its October price of lard around \$5.40. A position where tallow has sold above the price of lard has not been had before in at least forty years, although there is talk among the traders that once, "before the war," the beef fat product did get higher than the hog product. Of course, there is always a belief that when tallow gets close to the price of lard that some grades of the latter will be substituted in the soap kettle; this rarely happens, however, although several thousands of tierces of lard have been taken by the soap makers, within a year or two, at a time when tallow more closely than ordinarily approached the price of prime lard, or within $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, and which permitted the obtaining of low grade lard at a more favorable price than tallow. As it is now, with tallow very much higher even than prime lard, it would seem as though, if it is possible to get material quantities of suitable grades of the hog product, that the soap men would consider them for investment. Indeed, we think that probably lard is being taken now for soap making, but that it will not be generally known yet for awhile. It would be hard to

suppose the contrary, in view of the highly favorable price of lard as against tallow for consumption, and particularly as lard would be especially wanted for the make of the fine toilet soaps. It is certainly a remarkable situation of affairs; even hog greases, outside of lard, for soap purposes, go up sharply and are closer the prices of prime lard than usual, while they are closely bought up and there is a great scarcity of them, by reason of the recent active buying, all over the country. It is true that cash lard is offered with a good deal of reserve here and at the West, but the fact remains that its prices are on an absurdly low basis as compared with other fats; the position that "packers don't want to sell," and as realizing the incongruous state of affairs, means, of course, their confidence in the future of the product, but there remains for consideration, however, the signally backward state of the market in face of features that would usually provoke a markedly buoyant temper. The Chicago stocks were pulled down substantially last month, and are closer to the moderate stocks of last year at this time, while of pickled hams they are decidedly less than then. All of the Western reports have shown that the cash demands on home account were of that liberal order that the productions from the current receipts of hogs fail to equal, and that consequently steady inroads are being made into the accumulations there. Then again larger lines of lard have been taken at the West by the exporters, more especially on German account. However, the export demands are not as general as usually looked for at this time of the year, and it is clear that some sources abroad have the big corn crop in their minds, and that they are delaying purchasing on that account. Meanwhile, however, stocks abroad are diminishing, in the insufficient buying, while the world's visible supply of lard for the month showed a decrease of an important order. The speculative temper, where it has been exerted at all, has been in the January option, while it has been somewhat freer than in the previous week, however unsatisfactory it has been in volume. The New York market has shown more of a business in Continent, refined lard, and there has been a more confident temper over its price. There is not much demand from exporters here for steam lard, but the refiners are taking it, and its reduced stock is mostly held on a limit by instructions from the West. The city people are marketing their lard at a higher price, while it is closely brought up. The meat business of the city cutters is very good in hams and shoulders, while the latter are taken up close to their offerings, with their prices more in favor of the cutters. The trading in bellies is not brisk. The West India demands here are now steady while not especially active.

The reduction in the stocks at the West were of more importance than in some time; they showed for short ribs a decrease for the month of about 8,500,000 pounds, while contract lard had fallen in the supply 32,000 tierces; all meats were sensibly reduced in supplies, and showed the enormous consumption taking place. The Chicago stock included 95,000 bbls. new pork (99,801 bbls. last month), 11,000 bbls. old pork (16,661 bbls. last month), 178,813 tierces contract lard (215,045 tierces last month), 10,033 tierces other kinds lard (7,910 tierces last month), 25,832,459 pounds short ribs (34,379,600 pounds last month), 20,254,900 pounds sweet pickled hams (24,096,643 pounds last month).

The decrease in the world's visible supply of lard was very marked for the month, or of fully 42,000 tierces against 14,000 tierces same month last year.

The stocks in New York were 15,923 tierces prime lard, 276 tierces off grade, and 987 tierces stearine; total, 17,186 tierces; against 11,761 tierces same time last year; of pork, 6,842 barrels old and new, against 7,474 barrels last month, and 15,902 barrels last year.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 4,496 bbls. pork, 9,769,856 lb lard, and 12,375,898 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 3,975 bbls. pork, 14,346,972 lbs. lard and 15,156,729 lbs. meats.

Chicago's shipments last week: 4,727 bbls. pork, 13,395,162 lbs. lard, and 16,071,316 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 5,821 bbls. pork, 12,993,273 lbs. lard, and 19,035,312 lbs. meats.

Beef hams are in rather more demand; car lots quoted at \$24.00.

BEEF.—The advantage is in favor of sellers; the English markets are higher, while there are increased demands here; city tierced extra India mess at \$16.16.50, barreled mess at \$9.50@10.00, packet at \$10.50@11.00, family at \$11.50@12.00.

Canned meats are more freely sought after, while they are well sustained in price: 1-lb. cans at \$1.15, 2-lb. cans at \$2.10, 4-lb. cans at \$4.15, 6-lb. cans at \$6.85, 14-lb. cans at \$14.75 per dozen, in cases.

On Saturday (30th) hog receipts West 58,000; last year, 63,000.

In New York Western steam lard, \$5.85; city lard, \$5.40@5.50. Refined lard, Continent, \$6.20; S. A., \$6.60; do. kegs, \$7.75. Of pork, sales of 200 bbls. inspected mess at \$9.50@9.75, 100 bbls. city family at \$11.50@12.00, short clear at \$10.50@12.00. In city cut-meats pickled shoulders at 6½¢, pickled hams at 9½¢@10¼¢, pickled bellies, 12-lbs. average, 6¼¢. Hogs at 6½¢@7¼¢.

On Monday hog receipts West, 67,000; last year, 61,000. The products were stronger on the sharp reduction in stocks for the month, showing an exceptionally liberal consumption, and from the opening there was an advance of 12c for pork and 5 points for lard and ribs. English packers bought lard freely. In New York, Western steam lard, \$5.90; 200 tierces city lard sold at \$5.50. Refined lard, Continent, \$6.20; S. A., \$6.60; do. kegs, \$7.70. Of pork, sales of 250 bbls. inspected mess at \$9.50@9.75, 75 bbls. city family at \$11.50@11.75, short clear at \$10.50@12.00. In city cut meats, pickled shoulders, 6½¢@6¾¢; pickled hams, 9¼¢@10¼¢; pickled bellies, 12-lbs. average, 6¼¢@6½¢. Hogs at 6½¢@7¼¢.

On Tuesday, hog receipts West, 63,000; last year, 69,000. The opening was about steady, while from this there was some realizing, which left the market down for the day 2@7c for pork, 5 points for lard and 2@5 points for ribs. In New York, Western steam lard, \$5.90; 300 tierces city lard sold at \$5.50. Refined lard, Continent, \$6.20; S. A., \$6.60; do. kegs, \$7.75. Of pork, sales of 150 bbls. inspected mess at \$9.50@9.75. In city cut meats, pickled shoulders at 6½¢, pickled hams at 9¼¢@10¼¢, pickled bellies, 12-lbs. average, 6¼¢@6½¢. Hogs at 6½¢@7¼¢.

On Wednesday, hog receipts West, 78,000; last year, 76,000. The products were firm early, but slackened and closed at declines for the day of 2@7c for pork, 2@5 points for lard and 5 points for ribs. In New York, Western steam lard, \$5.85; sales of 150 tierces lard at \$5.50. Refined lard, Continent, \$6.20; S. A., \$6.60; do. kegs, \$7.75. Of pork, sales of 200 bbls. inspected mess at \$9.50@9.75. In city cut meats, pickled shoulders at 6½¢, pickled hams, 9¼¢@10¼¢, pickled bellies, 12-lbs. average, at 6¼¢@6½¢. Hogs at 6½¢@7¼¢.

On Thursday, hog receipts West, 62,000; last year, 59,000. The products were rather

easier, and closed 2 points down all around for the day. In New York, Western steam lard, \$5.82½c; 150 tierces city lard sold at \$5.50. Everything else in the list unchanged in price.

On Friday, hog receipts West, 58,000; last year, 55,000. The tone was a little steadier, with the close unchanged to 2 points up. In New York Western steam lard, \$5.82½. City family pork at \$12.00@12.50. No other changes in prices.

BEEF.—Latest prices show an advance, with an unwillingness to sell ahead; city tierced extra Indian mess sold at \$17.00; extra mess, bbls., \$10.00@10.50; family at \$12.00@12.50; packet, \$11.00@11.50.

The world's visible supply of lard showed October 1, 393,989 tierces (21,000 tierces decrease in the stocks in Europe, and a total decrease for the month of 43,558 tierces). September 1 the supply was 437,577 tierces; October 1, 1898, 387,091 tierces; October 1, 1897, 486,649 tierces; October 1, 1896, 519,474 tierces; October 1, 1895, 249,794 tierces.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo oil market is in good shape, the sales during the week have been at 58c. and 59c for choice grades, the shipments light, the demand good and market strong, same as it is for all kinds of provisions.

Neutral lard is strong, in sympathy with oleo oil, and butter oil almost unobtainable, in view of the critical condition of the cotton crop.

* The present condition of the rate war between the Burlington and Memphis routes for packinghouse products, has reached that point when it is said that both roads are losing money. The Burlington has given notice that on and after Oct. 1 it will cancel and withdraw all its rates from St. Joseph to Ohio River crossings, Memphis and other junctions, on packinghouse products destined to the Southeastern and Carolina territories, and would also withdraw and cancel its rates from Omaha to Memphis to Southeastern and Carolina territories and Yazoo City and Paducah, Ky., for the Carolina territory. The rates from St. Louis and Chicago have been reduced on account of the action of the Burlington and Memphis routes and a general rate war may ensue. It is probable that the old rates will never be restored even if the difficulty is settled.

* The Cudahy Packing Company has completed most of the foundations for the eight buildings to compose its Kansas City (Mo.) plant. As soon as the walls are ready for the bricklayers there will be over a hundred men put to work to run them up rapidly.

* It is said that Armour & Company will make Waterville their distributing point for central Maine, and to erect in that center one of the largest boxes in New England.

—The Henry Vogt Machine Company, of Louisville, Ky., have secured a contract to erect an ice-making machine of a daily capacity of 15 tons in Santiago, Cuba. The Vogt Company's Cuban business is rapidly increasing.

—The board of directors of the Consolidated Ice Company, at a meeting held in Pittsburg, Pa., decided to make a reduction of 10 per cent. to local consumers to take effect Oct. 1.

A semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on its preferred stock was made payable October 2 by the American Agricultural Chemical Company, commonly referred to as the fertilizer combine.

HATELY BROTHERS,

169 Jackson Street, Chicago.

**EXPORTERS AND
COMMISSION
MERCHANTS**

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, TALLOW,
OIL AND FEEDSTUFFS.

THE EFFECTS OF BORACIC ACID AND BORAX.

Expert Opinion Rendered by Dr. Oscar Liebreich, Professor at the University of Berlin and Privy Medicinal Counselor.

The famous German scientist, Prof. Liebreich, has just published "as manuscript" his expert opinion which cannot fail to attract general attention as unquestionably the best and most profound treatise on the important subject. We regret that our space does not permit a full and verbatim translation of this excellent German pamphlet. A considerable portion of it, however, is so thoroughly scientific, that we may in this space be satisfied with publishing the results. The following abstracts deserve careful attention:

It has always been extremely difficult to form a judgment on the benefits of or harm of borax and boracic acid to the organism of man, because these preparations, besides their purely technical application, were not applied for hygienic but only for medicinal purposes. Unsafe observations and correspondingly false praise contributed formerly to the maintenance up to the present time of various prejudices and false opinions of the effect of these preparations on man, similar as with other remedies. To-day, however, the action of borax and boracic acid in the organism of man has an increased importance because they are used as additions to food products, and, therefore the question has to be answered, whether or not we have to deal with a substance hostile to the constitution of man.

Borax and boracic acid are natural substances, found as such and purified, or appearing in manifold connection with other substances. There is especially Boronatrocalcit in Chile, Stassfurtit, Pinnoit, Datolith (a combination of borate of lime with silicate of lime), Luneburgit (a combination of boracic acid and phosphate of magnesia), Pandermit, and others. Historically, the most interesting specimen is the Tincal, the raw crystallized borax, which has been found in Asia (Toorkistan and Thibet) from the dried-up lakes. Recently similar lakes have been discovered in North America and borax taken therefrom. Boracic acid is made of borax or found in the Solfions of Tuscany. (Here follows a historical chapter on the use of borax since the fifteenth century, when it was brought to Europe, and since the sixteenth century, when it was first applied therapeutically; in 1845, a prize dissertation of Ludwig Binswanger first proved that boracic acid was not poisonous but rather indifferent to the organism. Originally they were used in medicine for their alleged contracting effect, which, however, was proved erroneous; then it was found to have antiseptic effect and to be highly soothing even on the most sensitive places of the

Preserves

—fruits, jellies, pickles or catsup are more easily, more quickly, more healthfully sealed with Refined Paraffine Wax than by any other method. Dozens of other uses will be found for
Refined Paraffine Wax
in every household. It is clean, tasteless and odorless—air, water and acid proof. Get a pound cake of it with a list of its many uses from your druggist or grocer. Sold everywhere. Made by
STANDARD OIL CO.



mucous membrane and on inflamed tissues. Lister and Leonard Cane proved that borax was an antiseptic, which was not irritating, nor inflaming, and it has since been used almost universally. The appliances of borax in therapeutics proves its harmlessness for interior use, though it may happen that in cases of idiosyncrasy, exceptions take place. Such an idiosyncrasy is accepted in cases when a very small minority of men show peculiar symptoms of sickness at the reception of certain substances. It is not only found in the use of chemical substances, but also often in food products. It is universally known that after the eating of strawberries or crabs, various feverous eczemas may result. Quinine, jodite of potash and many other remedies furnish the same phenomenon; even rhubarb, which is used by hundreds of thousands without damage, produces with certain individuals large blisters on the skin. It is to be observed that idiosyncrasy for borax and boracic acid appeared very rarely, almost exclusively with epileptics. (The professor analyzed here a number of cases known to science to prove especially that whenever injuries from borax were stated, very large quantities have been used and without any precautionary measures. On the other hand it is stated that even doses of 15 G. of boracic acid a day did not exert any lasting injury to the organism.)

(To be continued.)

Subscribe to The National Provisioner.

The
World's
Finest
Lard
AND



Just What the Name Implies.

PUT UP IN ALL SIZES OF TINS AND WOODEN PACKAGES.

SIR THOMAS JOHNSTONE LIPTON.

The Great Packer Knight.

Sir Thomas Lipton, the chivalrous challenger for the America Cup is deservedly one of the most conspicuous and popular figures before the public mind. After spending nearly a million dollars to win the most noted trophy in history, Sir Thomas comes to the contest with a generous spirit, which would take half of the sting out of defeat should the cup defender, Columbia, lose. Whether the gallant knight wins or loses, few Americans will forget his sportsmanlike remark: "Gentlemen, if I lose the race, I'll be back next year with a better boat." The owner of the Shamrock is as well known in the wholesale meat packing and tea trades as he now is in yachting circles, having long since won his laurels as a brainy business man. He has amassed a vast fortune of many millions of dollars by using the ideas and the experience he got in this country in youthful days. Sir Thomas Lipton is the president of one of the largest packinghouse companies in the world, doing an immense meat and provision trade throughout the world. The T. J. Lipton Company, of Chicago, is one of the great sources of the domestic and outer world's supply of meat and provisions. Looking from this pinnacle reached by the man, it is interesting to glance back over the career of this Scotch-Irish lad of a third of a century. We see him messenger boy at 15 years of age in a small stationer's store at Glasgow, Scotland, at a salary of sixty cents a week. With this modest start he has made in thirty years a fortune which is anywhere between \$25,000,000 and \$50,000,000. Finding the scope of the little place in Glasgow too confining for his expansive energies he gave up his job and boldly sailed for America, landing in New York. From there he went to South Carolina, where he began to earn experience on a plantation at a discouraging salary. Eventually he worked his way back to New York. In this metropolis of America he managed by close work to save \$500. He took this and a boat, sailed back to his native Glasgow, where he opened his first provision store, after getting a business experience in this country which sharpened him for his business career in his "ain land." That was less than 25 years ago, and 38 years since he ran messages for a munificent salary of 12c. per day. Now he is head of two of the biggest business concerns in the world, the

Lipton Tea Company, and the Lipton Packing and Provision Company. He is the largest land owner in Ceylon, where he is an extensive grower of tea, coffee and cocoa, employing more than 4,000 Singalese. He has 100 stores in London and other places, with warehouses in Ceylon and India, and stores in Germany. His packinghouse in Chicago employs a large force, and kills over 3,000 hogs a day, or 1,095,000 hogs per year. There are on Sir Thomas Lipton's payrolls an army of more than 10,000 employees. Among these are 200 printers, for he also has a large printing establishment, in which his job work is done. For his interest in his tea and Eu-

of about 48 years of age, and has resisted all attempts to make him lieutenant-governor in the state of matrimony.

Sir Thomas Lipton is a man of brilliant ideas, and he is daring in the execution of them. He correctly gauges human nature and impresses upon business and the times his strong, fearless individuality. He is a Presbyterian in religious faith, and seems to temper the Calvinistic doctrine of predestination and foreordination with the philosophic modification that things will happen anyhow if you help them along. While he has the shrewd sense of a business man and runs business on business principles, he has the heart of a Christian, and the well-bred instincts of a gentleman. About a year ago he went to Marlborough house on a visit, and gave the Princess of Wales \$500,000 as a fund for starting dining rooms in London at which the poor could secure meals at a cost of 2 cents to 8 cents, and his purse has been open to every call of the poor. In speaking of the great army of hungry outcasts he feelingly says:

"I like to help them. I like to be with them and see how to make them happy. I would like to try to be more to them."

Sir Thomas Lipton is, like every truly successful man, a firm believer in advertising. Some one naturally asked him how to reach the goal of such affluence. He answered: "Advertise freely and judiciously, and success is bound to follow." Every one is familiar with his famous paint and brush labeling of the jettisoned packages from a disabled East Indian steamer, on which he was a passenger about five years ago. By employing a \$25 tip he printed the following on each package of the jettisoned cargo: "Use Lipton's Teas." All Araby soon read the legend on the

wreckage strewn along the coast, and all Europe as well as America have heard of "Lipton's Orphans." These were two fat hogs, which thus labeled were driven through the streets of Glasgow. The cup challenger does not drink, and he does not smoke. His portrait, by Herkomer, hangs in the Royal Academy, and he has been knighted by his Queen. His dictum to the public is: "Fair wares for a fair profit, and always remember Lipton."

During all of his business career it has always been his pleasure to confer and advise with his men on all matters affecting them. As a proprietor he never had a strike, and never permitted a grievance to get rusty and old by not looking into it. He has always been a popular employer.

The Lipton packing plant's business and the



SIR THOMAS J. LIPTON, Cup-Challenger.

European provision business he received \$12,500,000, and then subscribed for one-third of the stock of the new "Lipton Limited" Company. This 10 per cent. ordinary \$5 stock of this company now fetches \$15. This company controls nearly 500 stores and agencies in Great Britain. The balance of the stock, which was offered by the Bank of Scotland to the public, was subscribed six times over. Applications came in 23,000 letters and thousands of personal applications. To the Princess of Wales' idea of giving a \$150,000 spread to the outcast poor of London, the public only gave \$25,000. Sir Thomas took out his check book and gave the remaining \$125,000. Her Royal Highness was thus enabled to feed 310,000 hungry people the first and 45,000 the second day. He is a bachelor

resources of the man can be judged by a single contract. He was awarded the contract for feeding the British Army of 73,000 men while they were engaged in the South of England manoeuvres. To forward this his company used 1,600 men—two good regiments in themselves—400 horses, and six traction engines.

Sir Thomas Lipton is a great believer in rest and recreation. He goes on cruises and jaunts whenever he feels like it, and he does not absorb all of that kind of pleasure to himself. He had a Pullman train specially chartered to bring his army of employees over to New York from Chicago to see the great race for America's Cup.

Taking the generous spirit of the challenger and the magnanimous manner in which he has come to us in connection with the spirit in which he is conducting the contest, Americans could not be more than half broken-hearted if he won the trophy.

CHICAGO

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
RIALTO BUILDING.

Chicago Live Stock Review.

CATTLE.—General conditions in the cattle trade have not changed materially during the week. Arrivals on this market have fallen off slightly compared with the previous week, and the whole movement of cattle, as shown by receipts at the primary market points, shows a small shrinkage, but it has not been sufficient to stimulate and advance in prices for the great bulk of beef cattle. The business pulse is a little quicker than last week, the supplies of useful cattle have been moved with less peddling and some of the very extra styles of steers have made a small advance, but as applied to the whole trade prices current at this writing are about the same as a week ago, and the indications do not point to an early change. Western rangers will, no doubt, be coming freely during the month of October and, unless there should be a heavy falling off in receipts of our native cattle that are selling between \$5.25 and \$6.25 there will be no advance upon present prices, which are already high considering quality.

A new high price mark has been made in the sale of two loads of very fancy heavy steers at \$7.00 per hundred weight and there have been more sales at better than \$6.00 than for any week during this reign of high prices, the \$7.00 sales being the highest October mark reached since 1884, but more than seventy-five per cent. of the cattle supply has sold below \$6.10, the popular range for the great bulk of steers having been \$5.50 to \$6.10, with pretty decent dressed beef steers selling between \$5 and \$5.50, and very common killers at \$4.25 to \$4.90.

Range cattle have been here in about the same volume as for the previous week. The market movement has been a trifle more free as a rule, but prices are practically the same at \$4.40 to \$4.75 for dressed beef steers, a very few choice at \$4.85 to \$5.05; feeders

selling at \$4.25 to \$4.50 and a good many of the branded steers going out to the feed lots. Texas supply has been light and prices remain the same or a shade stronger, grass steers selling largely at \$3.50 to \$3.90.

Stockers and dealers are still heavily loaded with common grades of light stuff for which there is no real demand and sales are very slow at peddling prices ranging from between \$3 @ \$4 for common to fair grades; at the same time there is quite a trade in feeder grades of attractive quality and prices range from around \$4.25 for fair to \$4.75 for choice light selections, a good many rangers going to this trade at \$4.25 @ \$4.50.

Market for native cow stock ruled very dull early in the week without change in prices, but slightly better activity began developing on middle days of the week and some of the more attractive styles of cows and heifers also canner grades made a perceptible turn to better prices, but the medium grades remaining slow sellers at steady values. Bulls have continued very slow sale and veal calves have sold about same as last week at \$6 @ \$6.80 for good to fancy. Choice milkers and springers in good demand, but there is no regular market for inferior grades.

HOGS.—The hog market has taken a turn that looks like lower prices. Receipts have not been materially heavier either here or at outside Western market points, but Eastern shipping demand has been lighter than for some time and local slaughterers have been able to force a turn to lower prices, though the depreciation thus far has not been heavy, not amounting to more than 10 to 15 cents for the week to date of this writing.

The time of year has arrived that the movement of hogs to the markets should show an increase, but it has not been apparent as yet, and there is pretty good authority in circulation every day that there is not a big supply of marketable hogs in the country. If this should prove true then it will not be unreasonable to anticipate a reaction from the tendency in prices as the consuming demand will call for big supplies of fresh pork until there is a turn to lower prices in the beef market. The most reasonable anticipation, however, is that hogs will come in more liberal numbers and prices will show further settlement toward a \$4 basis for a time, at least.

For the week the bulk of hogs have sold between \$4.30 and \$4.65, but at this writing this range has been lowered 10 @ 15 cents. Of course, there has been a fair percentage of sales of very prime selections for the Eastern butcher and bacon trade at \$4.65 @ \$4.90, a few fancy hogs making latter price and choice medium weights going largely between \$4.65 and \$4.75, with a top at \$4.85 for fancy, but these prices are now discounted 10 @ 15 cents. There is a phenomenal demand for pigs, not as many coming as usual at this season of the year and prices ranging well up to light, bacon scheduled for choice quality weighing close to 100 pounds. Coarse heavy packers are very dull sale at mean-looking prices.

SHEEP.—The Western rangers are pouring in their sheep and lambs at an almost unprecedented rate and the effect has been severely felt in the market for some time. This week the market opened out in fair tone and some of the very choice native offerings made slightly better prices than were noted the previous week, but the middle of the week saw prices about as badly demoralized as they were at the worst time in September with fancy native lambs at \$5.50, bulk of fat lambs \$4.90 @ \$5.25, feeding lambs \$4.40 @ \$4.65 and common a drag at \$4.25 and under. Bulk of fat sheep around \$4 and

feeders \$3.50 @ \$3.75. Feder trade is of good volume but the buyers are taking them as good as killers demand.

CHICAGO RANGE OF PRICES. SATURDAY, SEPT. 30.

PORK—(Per barrel)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October.....	8.12½	8.15	8.10	8.12½
December.....	8.27½	8.30	8.27½	8.27½
January.....	9.70	9.75	9.70	9.75
LARD—(Per 100 lb.)—				
October.....	5.42½	5.45	5.42½	5.45
December.....	5.47½	5.50	5.47½	5.50
January.....	5.80	5.82½	5.80	5.82½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
October.....	5.07½	5.07½	5.05	5.07½
December.....	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.05
January.....	5.10	5.10	5.07½	5.10

MONDAY, OCT. 2.

PORK—(Per barrel)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October.....	8.12½	8.25	8.12½	8.20
December.....	8.29½	8.40	8.27½	8.40
January.....	9.80	9.85	9.80	9.85
LARD—(Per 100 lb.)—				
October.....	5.42½	5.52½	5.42½	5.50
December.....	5.52½	5.55	5.52½	5.55
January.....	5.62½	5.67½	5.62½	5.67½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
October.....	5.05	5.12½	5.05	5.10
January.....	5.10	5.15	5.10	5.15

TUESDAY, OCT. 3.

PORK—(Per barrel)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October.....	8.22½	8.25	8.15	8.17½
December.....	8.37½	8.40	8.32½	8.32½
January.....	9.85	9.85	9.77½	9.77½
LARD—(Per 100 lb.)—				
October.....	5.47½	5.50	5.40	5.42½
December.....	5.55	5.55	5.50	5.50
January.....	5.67½	5.70	5.62½	5.65
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
October.....	5.10	5.10	5.07½	5.10
January.....	5.15	5.17½	5.10	5.15

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4.

PORK—(Per barrel)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October.....	8.10	8.25	8.10	8.10
December.....	8.32½	8.32½	8.30	8.30
January.....	9.75	9.77½	9.72½	9.75
LARD—(Per 100 lb.)—				
October.....	5.40	5.40	5.37½	5.37½
December.....	5.47½	5.50	5.45	5.45
January.....	5.60	5.62½	5.57½	5.60
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
October.....	5.10	5.10	5.05	5.12½
January.....	5.07½	5.10	5.05	5.10

THURSDAY, OCT. 5.

PORK—(Per barrel)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December.....	8.32½	8.32½	8.25	8.27½
January.....	9.75	9.75	9.72½	9.72½
LARD—(Per 100 lb.)—				
December.....	5.45	5.45	5.40	5.42½
January.....	5.62½	5.62½	5.55	5.55
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
December.....	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.95
January.....	5.10	5.12½	5.05	5.07½

FRIDAY, OCT. 6.

PORK—(Per barrel)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December.....	8.25	8.30	8.25	8.30
January.....	9.70	9.72½	9.70	9.72½
LARD—(Per 100 lb.)—				
December.....	5.42½	5.42½	5.40	5.42½
January.....	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
December.....	5.07½	5.07½	5.05	4.97½
January.....	5.07½	5.07½	5.05	5.07½

Receipts of live stock at Chicago last week were: Cattle, 55,470; hogs, 148,982; sheep, 81,680; against 59,312 cattle, 141,806 hogs, 84,338 sheep the previous week; 56,145 cattle, 172,849 hogs, 78,762 sheep the corresponding week of 1898; 63,213 cattle, 145,196 hogs, 96,608 sheep the corresponding week of 1897.

Shipments last week were: Cattle, 18,810; hogs, 29,708; sheep, 15,510; against 19,093 cattle, 34,424 hogs, 8,026 sheep the previous week; 21,891 cattle, 31,066 hogs, 17,443 sheep the corresponding week of 1898; 19,070 cattle, 42,293 hogs, 19,528 sheep the corresponding week of 1897.

WILL ADD 15 PER CENT. TO THEIR POWER.

CLING-SURFACE

IN YOUR BELTS

TO THEIR POWER.

We are doing this on fully 200,000 Belts, because they don't slip and can run slack, giving relief of strain on bearings and more pulley embrace—which means power. A belt full of CLING-SURFACE is absolutely water and oil-proof, yet soft and pliable. Send for photograph of one of these slack belts.

CLING-SURFACE MFG. CO., 190-196 Virginia St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Chicago Provision Market.

The future of the provision market looks uncertain. It will largely depend on the supply of hogs and the consumptive demand for product. There is undoubtedly a strong reason to believe that there are lots of hogs that will be marketed this fall, and if this be so, it will tend to lower prices of product. But there is also reason to believe that the present good consumptive demand will continue, and this will to a greater or less extent offset any falling off of prices that might be due to heavy receipts of hogs. Then as has been mentioned in this report before, with the October liquidation out of the way there should be some rally. Still we feel sure that the outcome this fall will depend altogether on hog receipts and the volume of speculation. Speculation could not be narrower than it has been the last few weeks. If anything should start outside speculation, the market would most certainly have a good advance, as it can be readily seen from the fact that it has latterly been holding its own on the mere consumptive demand. Another thing that might stir the outsider would be the outbreak of actual hostilities in South Africa between England and the Boers, as this would surely start a sharp advance in the price of provisions. The yellow fever anxiety is over, though it is difficult to see why there should have been any anxiety at all. Fortunately provision people are beginning to take a sensible view of the yellow fever business, and not let it rattle them as it has in years gone by. The price of hogs

THE CUMMER DRYERS.

DRY MECHANICALLY ALL FERTILIZERS

It is a direct heat system.

NO STEAM.

NO ODORS.

THE F. D. CUMMER & SON CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

still continues above a parity with the price of provisions, and it is a difficult matter for packers to cut their hogs and come out even to say nothing of losing money, indeed most of them claim they are losing money.

Chicago Live Stock Notes.

Chicago received over half of the 292,400 hogs at the four principal Western markets last week.

After the bulk of the range sheep have been marketed dealers anticipate an improvement in the trade.

Feeders bought 77 cars of sheep last week, of which 50 went West, the same as a year ago last week.

Average weights for the month of September were as follows: Cattle, 1,017 pounds; hogs, 250; sheep, 80.

Eleven markets received 412,000 hogs last week, against 388,000 the previous week, 453,000 a year ago and 364,000 the corresponding week of 1897.

Receipts for October, 1899, are estimated at 220,000 cattle, 700,000 hogs and 360,000 sheep; against 221,090 cattle, 772,064 hogs and 343,991 sheep for October, 1898.

The Chicago Packing Company bought hogs last Saturday, the first since the reorganization of the old company. They have been out of the market here since July 22.

Top cattle at Chicago last week, \$6.90, or \$1.05 above the top a year ago, \$1.40 above the top two years ago, and \$1.80 above the highest price the corresponding week of 1896.

Frank Bixby, formerly head hog buyer for the Lipton Company, is now buying hogs for Swift and Company, and Charlie Gross, head buyer for Swift at Chicago, has gone to Kansas City.

At the four leading outside Western markets last week only about half a dozen loads of cattle sold above \$6, with \$6.50 for one load, and \$6.25 the next highest at the four outside Western markets.

The hogs averaged last week 251 pounds, against 254 pounds the preceding week. The September receipts averaged 250 pounds, against 244 pounds the preceding month, 246 pounds in September, 1898, and 252 pounds in September, 1897.

During September 20,971 cars of live stock were received, against 21,896 the preceding month and 23,158 in September, 1898. The receipts for the first nine months of the year were 198,327 cars, against 202,306 cars for the same period last year.

Hogs slaughtered at Chicago last week were: Armour, 38,000; Anglo-American, 10,400; Boyd & Lunham, 5,000; Chicago, 500; Continental, 6,000; Hammond, 4,400; International, 5,400; Lipton, 4,400; Morris, 8,400; Swift, 26,300; Viles & Robbins, 8,200; and butchers, 7,700.

Receipts at four markets for September, 1899, and nine months of 1899, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
September—			
Chicago	217,294	555,871	342,382
Kansas City	259,800	156,500	88,000
Omaha	120,966	149,573	131,860
St. Louis	89,912	106,310	35,835
Sept., 1899	687,972	968,254	598,077
Sept., 1898	627,666	1,112,418	648,619
Sept., 1897	670,044	1,041,371	605,530
Nine Months—			
Chicago	1,849,201	6,008,230	2,701,525
Kansas City	1,287,800	2,207,500	741,300
Omaha	564,881	1,657,058	829,992
St. Louis	489,454	1,342,650	338,719

9 mths., '99	4,191,336	11,215,438	4,611,536
Same period, 1898	4,149,440	11,435,229	4,635,618
Same period, 1897	4,332,720	10,787,692	4,548,728

While last month's receipts of cattle at the four markets were the largest September receipts since 1892, hogs were the smallest

HARTOG & FESEL, ROTTERDAM. HENDRIK HARTOG, HAMBURG.

JOHN H. HARTOG & CO.

Exporters of

PROVISIONS and COTTONSEED OIL.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL A SPECIALTY.

394-396 Royal Ins. Bldg. CHICAGO.

Cold Storage and Packinghouse Supplies.

Look at those dirty musty walls.
Why don't you clean them with a coat of our Standard White Water Paint?
It's cheap,
But good.
If you don't believe it, we'll send a sample free.

Write us for Special Enamels,
Insulating Papers,
Roofing,
Mineral Wool, or
Anything used about your Plant.
Insulation our specialty. We have had experience, and know about it.

THE NATIONAL SUPPLY CO.,
54 John St., New York, N. Y.

WAXED PAPER

is the best & cheapest thing you can use to wrap up

SMOKED & PLAIN MEAT

Odorless, Tasteless, & Grease Proof. Made in White, Colored & Manila, in a variety of thicknesses. Send for samples and prices.

The Sparks Manufacturing Co.,
Hamburg, New Jersey.

Chicago Office, Marquette Building; St. Louis Office, 413 North Second St.; New York Office, 105 Hudson St.; Boston Office, 77 Bedford St.

NEW YORK & PORTO RICO

STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

(Under Government Mail Contract.)

Three Sailings Every Month

BETWEEN

NEW YORK AND SAN JUAN, ARICIBU, MAYAGUEZ, AND PONCE, PORTO RICO.

This is the only line of steamers taking freight from this country to the island of Porto Rico.

MILLER, BULL & KNOWLTON, Agents,
Hudson Building, 33 Broadway, New York.

for September since 1895, and sheep the smallest since September, 1896.

The 6,008,230 hogs received at the stock yards the first nine months of 1899 averaged 235 pounds. The 6,109,636 received a year ago averaged 231 pounds, and the 5,943,588 two years ago 240 pounds.

The first nine months of 1899 the Northwestern road contributed 44,860 and the Burlington 41,883 of the 108,327 carloads of live stock received at Chicago. The Northwestern increased nearly 2,000 cars, compared with the first nine months of 1898. The Burlington during the same period decreased over 7,000. The Northwestern gained 4,374 cars compared with 1897, while the Burlington decreased over 9,000 cars.

Of the 20,018,310 head of cattle, hogs and sheep marketed at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis the first nine months of 1899 Chicago alone received 10,558,956.

Chicago Board of Trade Notes.

The directors of the Chicago Board of Trade will celebrate the fall festival by making Chicago Day, October 9, a holiday. In addition, the Board of Trade Building will be handsomely decorated in honor of President McKinley's visit to the city.

New York Produce Exchange Notes.

Proposed for membership: William Beatty, by David Bingham, and Frank H. Anson, by Greenville Perrin.

Carl Dreier, of the W. J. Wilcox Company, has sailed for Europe on a business trip of about two months. It is understood that most of the time will be spent in Germany.

New members elected: Arthur S. Lewis, Eugene L. Flandreau, Geo. A. Brinkerhoff, William Glasgow, William L. Brown, J. J. Culbertson, H. J. Kaltenbuch and Arthur W. Fox.

Visitors at the Exchange: Geo. B. Chamberlain, L. Coatsworth, E. J. Henry, J. A. Patten, Chicago; S. R. Dixon, Detroit; Ed E. Schober, Minneapolis; Sydney E. Sinclair, Cedar Rapids, and C. L. Cutler, Toledo.

James B. McMahon, second vice-president of the N. K. Fairbank Company, was here from Chicago for a couple of days this week, but more in making preparations for a visit to Europe, where he will spend about two months. He left on Saturday's steamer for Liverpool.

Answers to Correspondents.

TANNER, ONTARIO, CAN.—The reds or tannin insoluble in cold water, being actually tanning material, must be regarded when noting the total amount of tannin in any extract in which they are present.

"BLOOD," BOSTON, MASS.—The profit in making blood albumen seems to be assured to the manufacturers, else they would hardly

continue in the business. You can hardly expect us to expose to possible competitors the exact amount of profit there is in any business, but if you wish, we can give you these figures, approximately, for cost of plant, yield, process and profits, but will not publish them.

"GARLIC."—You probably hang this in too dry a place, so that the moisture all dries out. Do not hang it in a place either too hot or too dry, but in a cool place, where the proper amount of moisture can be had. By observing these conditions your garlic will come out all right in the spring.

Pork Packing.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

	1899.	1898.
March 1 to Sept. 27—		
Chicago	3,615,000	3,995,000
Kansas City	1,405,000	1,655,000
Omaha	1,265,000	1,015,000
St. Louis	775,000	705,000
Indianapolis	627,000	564,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	186,000	241,000
Cudahy, Wis.	256,000	347,000
Cincinnati	330,000	342,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	771,500	533,500
Ottumwa, Ia.	357,000	358,000
Cedar Rapids	220,200	263,000
Sioux City, Ia.	248,000	202,000
St. Paul, Minn.	172,000	157,000
Louisville, Ky.	242,000	215,000
Cleveland, O.	230,000	259,000
Wichita, Kan.	59,000	85,000
Bloomington, Ill.	46,500	55,100
Above and all other.	11,660,000	11,910,000
	—Price	Current.

MONTHLY SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.

Contracts for subsistence supplies were awarded for the month, at the Army Building, New York, to the following firms:

Samuel Brown—Light mess pork at \$11.50 per bbl; bacon, 50,000 lbs., 8.19c. per lb.; salt beef, \$10 per bbl. Chas. F. Mattlage—Mess pork, \$9 per bbl.; salt beef, \$10 per bbl. Armour & Co.—Salt beef, \$10 per bbl. Swift and Company—100,000 lbs. fresh beef, 7.70c. per lb. G. L. Coffin—Corned beef, 16 1-10c. per can. D. W. Blackledge—Dried codfish, 8c. per lb.; mackerel, \$19 per bbl. Samuel Brown—Breakfast bacon, 11.47c. per lb. Steinhardt & Kelly—Butter, 24c. per lb. Pettit & Reed—Butter in 1-lb. prints, 28c. per lb.; cheese, Young American, 12½c. per lb. F. A. Ferris—Bacon, 12½c. per lb. C. J. Caughy—Edam cheese, 68½c. each. W. B. Timms—Malted milk, 50,000 cans, at 36½c. per can; 24,000 cans salmon at 9½c. per can. O. Bairdot—Beef soup, 100,000 cans, at 22½c. per can; 100,000 cans mock turtle, 22½c. per can.

Bids were also opened at the Commissary Department for codfish. The contracts were bid for by DeLong & Seaman—Codfish, 4.40c. per lb. F. W. Hannahs—Codfish, 4.43c. per lb. Kursteiner & Co.—Codfish, 4.47c. per lb. F. Woodruff & Co.—Codfish, 4 6-10c. per lb.

Stocks of Provisions in Chicago on Sept. 30, 1899.

	Sept. 30, 1899.	Sept. 30, 1898.
Mess pork, winter packed (new), bbls.	95,060	76,546
Mess pork, winter packed (old), '97-98, bbls.	9,877	16,021
Mess pork, winter packed (old), '96-97, bbls.	1,183	...
Mess pork, summer packed, bbls.	...	...
Other kinds bar'led pork, bbls.	21,735	29,696
P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, 1898, tcs.	*164,959	125,649
P. S. lard, made previous to Oct. 1, 1898, tcs.	13,854	15,141
Other kinds of lard, tcs.	10,033	9,469
S. R. Middles, lb.	25,832,459	23,426,553
S. C. middles, lb.	908,763	2,252,793
Extra S. C. middles, lb.	6,242,623	4,237,307
**Extra S. R. middles, lb.	3,662,216	...
L. C. middles, lb.	57,459	709,835
D. S. shoulders, lb.	439,556	1,091,133
S. P. shoulders, lb.	1,236,722	1,453,952
S. P. hams, lb.	20,254,000	25,478,977
D. S. bellies, lb.	10,335,240	10,027,476
S. P. bellies, lb.	4,972,805	5,379,334
S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lb.	4,888,887	10,743,594
S. P. Boston shoulders, lb.	534,030	2,111,806
S. P. skinned hams, lb.	7,047,181	10,740,770
Other cuts of meats, lb.	12,447,775	19,797,381

*Includes lard in storage tanks. **Formerly included under head of "Other Cuts of Meats."

MOVEMENT OF PRODUCT.

	Received, Sept., '99.	Shipped, Sept., '99.
Pork, bbls.	59	20,977
Lard, gross weight, lb.	2,290,885	44,753,327
Meats, gross weight, lb.	14,479,827	71,680,252
Live hogs, No.	586,495	139,011
Dressed hogs, No.	...	4,503

Average weight of hogs received September, 250; September, 1898, 246; September, 1897, 252.

Liverpool Stocks.

	Oct. 1, '99.	Sept. 1, '99.
Bacon, boxes	18,900	20,700
Hams, boxes	2,100	3,700
Shoulders, boxes	4,100	4,400
Cheese, boxes	53,600	49,900
Butter, packages	19,200	19,300
Lard, tierces	39,100	41,400
Lard, other kinds, tons.	1,610	2,570

American Cotton Oil Co.

The annual stockholders' meeting of the American Cotton Oil Company will be held on the first Tuesday of December. The annual report will be published about Nov. 15. At usual monthly meeting held yesterday, the directors were informed that, although the accounts for the year are not yet completed, it may be stated that a close approximation of the result, after deducting all expenses, maintenance of properties, interest on debenture bonds and dividend on preferred stock, the company will show net profits for the fiscal year of \$1,025,000, as compared with \$702,000 last year, and \$403,000 the year before. The question of the dividend on the common stock will be considered by the directors at their next regular meeting, to be held on the first Tuesday in November.

Read The National Provisioner.

WHAT IS PERPETUAL MOTION?

We heard of something the other day that approached it.

Drop a cent in the slot and out comes a clove.

Drop the clove in the slot and

your nose and out comes a scent.

Don't drop a dime in any slot and expect to get a dollar's worth of goods in return.

When you drop a dollar in the slot

with us, we guarantee you 100 cents worth of results.

WEST CARROLLTON

PARCHMENT COMPANY,

West Carrollton, O.

Davies Warehouse & Supply Co., Chicago, selling agents

KANSAS CITY.

Live Stock Review.

The receipts for past week, with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	70,580	51,396	24,001
Same week 1898 ..	56,733	49,624	19,509
Same week 1897 ..	42,971	51,481	26,850
Same week 1896 ..	58,692	47,004	30,221
Chicago	55,200	149,500	82,400
Omaha	33,500	50,000	42,700
St. Louis	26,800	25,600	5,700
St. Joseph	9,700	27,000	7,500
Kansas City	70,600	5,1400	24,000

Total past week ..	195,800	303,500	162,300
Previous week ..	187,500	160,300	160,200
Same week 1898 ..	157,600	291,700	127,500

Kansas City packers' slaughter:

Armour Packing Co ..	16,051	20,051	4,349
Swift and Company ..	10,024	13,374	2,568
S. & S. Co.	5,860	2,026	1,665
J. Dold Pkg. Co.			
G. Fowler, Son Co.	178	7,453	
Butchers	570	209	285

Total past week ..	32,683	43,113	8,867
Previous week ..	26,572	34,693	14,121
Same week 1898 ..	25,035	45,360	9,406

CATTLE.—For several weeks running we have been lording it over Chicago on receipts of cattle, until September the overplus in our favor is something like 43,000 head of cattle, which is very commendable indeed. To be sure, the most prominent of all our receipts for the past month have been that of feeders, and we sent back to the country in the month of September 3,828 cars. Last week we broke all the records that we ever made in the way of stockers and feeders, sending back 1,176 cars to the country, against 877 for the previous week and 599 for corresponding week one year ago. Among the receipts there were very few well finished cattle on market; in fact, Eastern orders could not be filled, so that the entire shipments of the week to the seaboard only 19 cars, against 77 cars for previous week and 53 cars for corresponding week one year ago. Western cattle were well represented in receipts, but most of them thin, and only fit for feeders. The feeder trade for the entire week, notwithstanding the receipts, kept up at very satisfactory prices, unless very poor grades. Native cows and heifers were not in such large supply, but their loss was well made up in that of Western receipts. On Wednesday one bunch of 33 loads of Western cows sold at \$2.70. Of the Western fed Texas, a bunch of 59 were sold on Wednesday of 881 lbs. average at \$4.05. Western steers, 1,231 lbs. average, sold at \$4.90. Western cows, 1,020 lbs. average, at \$3.15. Western heifers, 472 lbs. average, at \$3.25. Western bulls, 1,097 lbs. average, at \$2.85. The Quarantine Division was pretty well represented. Among the sales towards the close of the week may be noted some

steers of 1,032 lbs. average at \$4.00, other characteristic sales being a bunch of 260 steers, 936 lbs. average, at \$3.37½. A bunch of 254 head of 833 lbs. average at \$3.25. Texas cows were very numerous, but met with a steady demand as canners are purchasing all such stock as fast as offered. Some cows 765 lbs. average sold at \$3.10, but quite an amount of them sold down to \$2.50. Some Texas heifers 679 lbs. average at \$3.05. Texas bulls, 1,224 lbs. average, at \$2.60. Take it as a whole, while prices of the first three days of the week were what may be called slow and uneven, the last three days fully made up, so that the market may be called at its close 10@15c. per 100 lbs. better. The outside purchasers of cattle for the week headed by Cudahy, who sent forward 3,650 head, Hammond 666, Hall 1,060, Nelson Morris 121, Michael 166, Morris 121, with other scattering shipments.

So far this week the receipts on Monday 14,701, on Tuesday 17,200, on Wednesday 13,000. There is still a lack of well finished cattle and buyers complain that there are really no prime beefs on the market. A bunch of 59 head of 1,528 lbs. average tipped the market at \$6.30. Native cows and heifers are still in small supply, but their lack of numbers not visible, mostly on account of the large Western receipts of cows. The Western cows are selling better than last week; a lot of 16 cars selling at \$3.25. Bulls are fairly steady, some 1,170 lbs. average selling at \$3.70. The Western range cattle are still in good supply. Some steers 1,187 lbs. average sold at \$5.00. Some cows 755 lbs. average at \$2.90. Some heifers 864 lbs. average at \$4.15. On Monday the receipts of Quarantine cattle were quite numerous; some 5,000 head putting in an appearance. Among the characteristic sales may be noticed a bunch of 270 steers at 923 lbs. average at \$3.80. A bunch of 290 steers, 970 lbs. average, at \$3.15. While a few cows, 830 lbs. average, sold at \$3.15; still the more representative sale being a bunch of 327 head of 750 lbs. average, at \$2.65. A bunch of 296 of 638 lbs. average at \$2.50. The stocker and feeder trade so far holding up remarkably well, as this week is giving over to the idolatry of Palles Athene, the surrounding country have poured into Kansas City in a most wonderful manner, so that the Stock Yards are thronged with visitors. Among them, to be sure, there are some would-be purchasers who, no doubt, expect to visit the different scenes of festivities before they commence, but no doubt will make clearance sales later in the week of a good many stockers and feeders. Wednesday's market developed quite a better feeling all along the line, and while the prices are not materially higher, still there was more of a backbone to the entire market.

HOGS.—The hog market was fairly steady

on Thursday; the heaviest weights sold from \$4.40@4.47, with the heavy mediums, say, \$4.45@4.55; the mixed packing \$4.45@4.52½; the light hogs, \$4.70; the top, therefore, for the day stood \$4.70, with bulk at \$4.45@4.65. On Friday a perceptible weakness of 2½c. all along the line. On Saturday, as there were no outside purchasers, the packers took advantage of the situation and crowded prices down even still a little lower, so that the week closed with the medium heavies, \$4.40@4.52½; the mixed packing, \$4.45@4.50; the light hogs, \$4.65, with the highest price for pigs, \$4.25. The top price for the day, \$4.65, on the lights, with \$4.42½@4.60 on bulk. The quality for the entire week was what may be called fairly good. The average weight for the past September was only 211 lbs., against 218 for September one year ago; in fact, this year the lightest weight September hogs since 1894.

The present week's Monday's receipts, 6,339, Tuesday 13,004, Wednesday 12,944. The shipping demand at the early part of the week was not very strong, so that packers had their own way in the matter. The top lights sold at \$4.60, with the bulk ranging \$4.42½@4.60. The heavy hogs ranging \$4.40@4.47½, with mediums \$4.45@4.50, mixed packing selling \$4.45@4.60, pigs reaching their climax at \$4.25. On Tuesday the decline showed more, especially on some grades, and that while the top prices paid for the various grades, did not show much of a decline from that of Monday, still the bulk suffered a great deal of discrimination in regard to anything not strictly good. On Wednesday hogs were from 2½@5c. lower on some grades. The outside shippers were not overplentiful and the packers took their time. The heavy weights were more plentiful, selling from \$4.35@4.40, mixed packing \$4.40@4.45, and the better butcher weights brought \$4.45; light hogs showed a perceptible weakness of about 5c.; the prices ranged \$4.50@4.60. The top for the day, \$4.62½, for the lights, and the bulk stood \$4.40@4.60.

SHEEP.—The close of the past week showed a decline on Western sheep of from 15@25c. The stocker and feeder trade for the entire week was good with pretty strong prices. Among the characteristic sales may be noted 600 Colorado lambs, 68 lbs. average, \$4.95. A bunch of 821 Idaho of 64 lbs. average, \$4.75. A bunch of 901 Idaho lambs, 63 lbs. average, at \$4.70. A bunch of 688 Idaho sheep, 110 lbs. average, at \$3.85. A bunch of 561 Utah sheep of 108 lbs. average, at \$3.80. A bunch of 1,122 Western ewes and wethers, 81 lbs. average, at \$4.00.

The receipts for the present week so far, Monday, 7,205, Tuesday 5,109, Wednesday 5,401. Among the sales may be noted 870 Colorado Shropshire lambs, 71 lbs. average, at \$4.90. A bunch of 884 Western, 70 lbs. average, \$4.80. A bunch of 490 Western sheep, 98 lbs. average, at \$3.80. Wednesday's trading developed some weakness in Western lambs from 5@10c. per 100. Mutton sheep, however, continued still in active demand. Among the sales may be noted 811 Western lambs, 71 lbs. average, at \$4.80; 808 Western lambs, 66 lbs. average, \$4.60.

**Genuine
Parchment
Paper**

Established 1885

Incorporated 1891

USE the kind of Parchment Paper that you can boil your Meats in. If you cannot boil a ham in Parchment Paper, it is an imitation, not the Genuine Parchment Paper; test this.

We solicit your orders for Parchment Paper for Wrapping Smoked Meats, Hams, Bacon, Shoulders, Bacons, Bellies, California Skinned Hams, etc. For Lining Sausage Boxes, Sliced Ham or Sliced Bacon Boxes, and for Wrapping all Boiled, Cooked and Pressed Meats, also Circles and Linings for Half Barrels and Box Linings. If you want Parchment Paper Printed, ask for Samples and Prices.

Cable Address, "Parchment," Passaic, N. J.

Fourteenth Year

Paterson Parchment Paper Co.

A B C Code Used

Office and Works: PASSAIC, N. J.



PACKINGHOUSE NOTES.

* The Wagner Creamery at Chipman, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire. There was no insurance.

* W. H. Young, a Lovelace (Tex.) farmer, has sold twelve yearling hogs, averaging 320 lbs. each, at 4c.

* A call has been issued to the Southwestern cattle raisers to meet in convention at Dodge City, Kan., October 11 to 13 inclusive.

* The Sauk Rapids (Minn.) Creamery will be built now, as \$5,000 of the funds has been subscribed. A. Cummings has been elected president.

* An electric wire started a fire in the interior of Nelson Morris & Co.'s plant at Youngstown, Ohio, causing about \$8,000 damage, covered by insurance.

* The Sheffield Farms Company, of New York City, will establish a pork packing plant at their creamery and in connection with it. Eggs will also be handled.

* The Glen Creamery Company, of Glen, N. Y., has filed its certificate of incorporation for an increase of stock from \$4,000 to \$8,000. The company desires to increase its business.

* The Cottonwood Live Stock Company, at Cody, Wyo., for stock raising, was incorporated. Capital, \$10,000. The incorporators are R. C. Hargraves, D. M. McFall and G. W. Davis.

* The incorporators of the new Buffalo (N. Y.) Wholesale Grocery Company to deal in groceries and provisions are: F. F. Beck, W. Frost and W. J. Quinby, all of Buffalo. Capital, \$50,000.

* The Hammond Packing Company has purchased twenty feet of land on South Fourth street, St. Joseph, Mo., from John Talbott, for \$6,000, for the building of the company's city offices.

* Among the new corporations is that of Harris & Co., of New York City, to deal in provisions, etc.; capital, \$250,000. Incorporators: Wm. M. Harris, E. J. Jordan and H. T. Wood, all of New York.

* The stockholders of the Bridgton (Me.) Creamery have met and decided to rebuild the plant which was recently destroyed by fire. The cost of rebuilding will be about \$3,500. That sum has nearly been subscribed.

* Work has begun on the erection of the cattle sheds for the Georgia Cattle & Export Company, at Turpin Hill, in that State. Mr. W. P. White has been appointed as chief of the purchasing and feeding department.

* Charles N. Whitman, owner of 250,000 acres of ranch land fenced in, and 12,000 head of Hereford cattle on the X. L. S. range in Texas, died at Denver, Col., on September 21. Mr. Whitman is survived by his widow and infant son.

* A creamery company has been organized at Payson, N. Y., with a capital of \$5,000. The officers of the company are: Joseph S. Tanner, president; John J. Scherrer, vice-president; Hyrum Lemmon, secretary; Thos. H. Wilson, Jr., treasurer.

* It is reported from Vedna, Tex., that large cattle thefts have been discovered there. So far about thirty head of the stolen cattle have been recovered. The county stockmen's association have a standing reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the thieves.

* B. S. Payne & Co., the wholesale butchers at Henderson street, Jersey City, contemplate building a large abattoir and cooling plant at that place. The company will handle beef and small stock. This abattoir will employ between fifty and a hundred men.

* Among the subsistence stores carried by the British steamship Afrida, sailing from the Atlantic dock, Brooklyn, N. Y., for Manila, are packages labeled, fresh Cove oysters and Armour's sausage. These are not rations but articles sold to the troops at cost price.

* The International Packing Company, of Chicago, which is reported to have bought the Sioux City Stockyards Company's plant, as noted in our last issue, will employ 1,400 men. The stockyards plant, which has been closed for twelve years, has a capacity of 5,000 cattle, 3,000 hogs, and 500 sheep per day.

* Business interests have suffered on account of the delay in the mails from the West. Especially is this true in the packinghouse districts in Kansas City, Mo. Many complaints come in from the stockyards station, Swift and Company having failed to get their mail for hours after it reached the city. An explanation is offered that the volume of mail is so great that the present force, with its percentage of incompetents, cannot handle it.

* A dispatch from College Park, Md., says that a stock company has recently been organized for the purpose of raising cattle on an extended scale in Prince George's county. The company has purchased about 500 acres of fertile land, known as Greenwood, near the Chesapeake Beach Railroad, between Washington and Upper Marlboro. Twenty shares, at \$1,000 each, comprise the stock. The farm which has been purchased will be turned into a regular cattle range. The following are the members of the company: Dr. Richard S. Hill, president; Franklin Weems, secretary; Upton W. Brooke, treasurer; Eugene Roberts, William B. Brooke; Frank W. Hill, Frederick Sasscer, Elisha E. Berry and F. Snowden Hill.

* The item in The National Provisioner of Sept. 23 to the effect that the Boyd-Lunham Packing Company, of Chicago, had given a deed of trust in security of a loan of \$100,000, at 5 per cent., was somewhat perverted. The trust deed given to the Northern Trust Company for \$100,000 at 5 per cent. was not in security of a loan, but in security of 100 thousand dollar five per cent. bonds, which are in the possession of the Boyd-Lunham Packing Company. This company bought the plant in 1896, subject to 100 thousand dollar bonds of the Silverhorn Packing Company. These bonds were bought in and have been in the possession of the Boyd-Lunham Packing Company for over a year. They have now been canceled and new bonds issued at 5 per cent.

SIBERIAN PORK FOR EUROPE.

A cable from Berlin states that a powerful company, composed of Frenchmen, Germans, and Russians, with a capital of more than \$50,000,000, has been formed for the purpose of competing with the American pork exporters in Europe, particularly in Germany, England and Scandinavia.

The plan is to raise hogs on a large scale in Siberia. It is claimed that this can be done more cheaply than in the United States. The hogs will be shipped alive over the Siberian Railroad to the Northwestern frontiers of Russia, where immense slaughterhouses, on the American plan, will be established. Thence the pork will be sent by water to English ports and by rail to Germany and Scandinavia.

In spite of the enormous distances, it is asserted that such Siberian pork can be brought to Europe cheaper than American pork. This, it is pointed out, is due to the low cost of production in Siberia and the cheapness of transportation on the railroads.

Smoking and Branding Hams.

The smoking and marking of hams or other cured meats is usually a tedious and laborious process, requiring the rehandling of each separate piece of meat, but by a recently patented scheme the labor is greatly reduced and the work done more rapidly. The pieces of fresh meat going to the curing room are placed on wire trays, a number of which are held on one truck. On each tray there is placed a device made of wire, representing the marking which it is desired to impress upon the piece of meat. These are either permanently attached to the wire trays or just laid on top, according to the nature of the work. Each piece of meat is placed so as to rest on top of one of these marking devices. When a truck-load is secured it is wheeled to the smoking or curing room, where the series of trays are placed on angle iron shoulders and the trucks removed from beneath, ready for reloading. In this manner the raised characters on the trays indent the fresh meats with their lettering or design, making permanent marks. When the curing is completed the trays may be lifted out in the same manner.—Philadelphia Record.



Makes absolutely Pure Brine.
Gives the Mildest Cure and the Brightest Meat.
Produces the Finest Flavor and Gives Weight.
Prevents Ropy Pickle and Slimy Meats.

Use Retsof Salt on your Hides if you want to get Good Color and Good Weights.
Retsof Salt has no equal for Ice Machines, or in the Manufacture of Soaps.

For Prices and Samples apply to

JOY MORTON & CO.,

OR
BROWN & SHAW, 11 Broadway, N. Y.
E. A. LEVIAN, 120 Milk St., Boston.
B. B. QUINN, Cleveland, Ohio.

DEALERS
SALT, SAL SODA, SODA ASH.

Pier 1, CHICAGO, ILL.

Straight line track
in position.

THE RICE-BEITENMILLER SWITCH CO.,

Manufacturers and Sole Patents of

...The R. B. Interlocking Switch....

1152 & 1154 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Contractors for Overhead System of Tracking for
Abattoirs, Packinghouses and Refrigerators. Send for
Catalogue.Curve line track
in position.EXPORTS OF EGGS, SHEEP, HIDES
AND SKINS, ETC.

For the eight months of this year ending with August, we exported sheep as follows: To the United Kingdom, 85,324; Canada, 26,423; Mexico, 734; West Indies and Bermuda, 4,118; South America, 820; none to the Continent of Europe, and 135 to all other countries. Total exports of sheep for the above period from the United States was 117,554, valued at \$715,744.

We also exported for the eight months ending as above 3,305,819 dozen (39,669,808) eggs, which were sold for \$554,876.

Of hides and skins we exported during the first eight months of this year the following quantities of hides and skins (other than furs): To the United Kingdom, 255,999 pounds; France, 88,047 pounds; Germany, 2,985,181 pounds; other countries of Europe, 277,474 pounds; Dominion of Canada, 1,651,185 pounds; Mexico, 14,441 pounds; West Indies and Bermuda, 3,482 pounds; Japan, 4,975 pounds; none to Central American States and British Bermudas, Asia and Oceania (except Japan) or Africa (though we exported to Africa in 1898, 56,982 pounds); other countries, 3,700 pounds. For the period our total exports of hides and skins amounted to 5,281,484 pounds, valued at \$534,035.

Our exports of cottonseed, oil cake and oil cake meal for August amounted to 37,615, 119 pounds, valued at \$332,288, and for the eight months ending with August of this year, 662,056,401 pounds, valued at \$5,766,001.

We also exported for the same period of eight months, 195,287 gallons of fish oil, valued at \$40,542.

Of cottonseed oil, we exported for August, 3,106,770 gallons, valued at \$781,813, and for the eight months ending with August last, 33,284,821 gallons, valued at \$7,935,295. Of this quantity, 4,438,920 gallons went to the United Kingdom, 9,331,966 gallons to France, Germany took 2,584,962 gallons, and the balance of Europe 12,581,120 gallons. We also sent to Mexico 2,016,368 gallons. The balance was distributed among the Central American States, British North America, Cuba, Porto Rico (where we shipped none in 1898), West Indies and Bermuda, Argentina and Brazil and other South American countries, Australasia, Asia, Oceania and Africa. The Dark Continent took 468,196 gallons, for which was paid \$113,886.

VISITED THE SHIPPERS.

Mr. B. D. Caldwell, traffic manager, and Mr. P. J. Flynn, general freight agent of the Lackawanna Railroad, have returned from a run over the entire system. These gentlemen got acquainted with the shippers all along the line who appreciated their visit. It was something unusual with them to have their interests so carefully looked after by railroad officials. The Lackawanna Railroad is continuing in its path of progress and enterprise.

Procter & Gamble Soap Company will make improvements in its plant at Ivorydale, Ohio. This extension plant will cost \$50,000. The new kettlehouse will be 150x300, and the warehouse 50x150 feet.

OUR DAIRY PRODUCTS IN MEXICO.

The demand created during the late war with Spain and the high prices which obtained in the United States increased the price of cattle in Mexico to such an extent that the northern portion of the country has become depopulated of its stock, which will take several years to replenish. This means a continuance, according to Consul Pollard, in a report to the State Department at Washington, of high prices in cattle in that quarter.

Dairy farming in the neighborhood of large cities is lucrative, milk selling at 50 cents (24 cents) per gallon, and butter at 75 cents to \$1 (36 cents to 48.1 cents) per pound. Those engaged in the business make money rapidly.

But so far no efforts from the United States have been put forth to open a good market for its dairy products, and yet fine goods could be sold readily at very nice prices, and the supply could hardly be adequate to the demand when once a foothold and regular supply were established. The field is an inviting one, and enterprising exporters would find it advantageous to look it over carefully.

* In accordance with the efforts of the Health Office, to keep the water supply pure, an order has been issued by the Park Department of the City of Los Angeles, Cal., directing the foreman of Griffith Park to impound all cattle found pasturing thereon. Warnings to owners of stock have been posted along the river, above the point where the city water supply is taken, forbidding the cattle access to the water. The authorities intend taking legal proceedings against the owners for violation of the sanitary regulations, if the notices are unheeded.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.—Office Chief Commissary, Governor's Island, New York, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1899. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received by commissaries of following posts, until 12 m., Oct. 27, 1899, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering at the posts, respectively, the fresh beef required during six months, commencing Jan. 1, 1900, viz., Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Banks, Mass.; Fort Caswell, N. C.; Fort Columbus, N. Y.; Fort Constitution, N. H.; Fort Du Pont, Del.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Fort Hancock, N. J.; Fort Hunt, Va.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Mott, N. J.; Fort Myer, Va.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Porter, N. Y.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Schnyder, N. Y.; Fort Slocum, N. Y.; Fort Strong, Mass.; Fort Totten, N. Y.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; Fort Warren, Mass.; Fort Washington, Md.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Fort Williams, Me.; Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Kennebec Arsenal, Me.; Springfield Armory, Mass.; Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.; West Point, N. Y.; the Josiah Simpson, U. S. A., General Hospital, Fort Monroe, Va. Right reserved to reject, in whole or in part, any or all bids. For information apply to commissaries of posts. Each proposal should be inclosed in an envelope marked "Proposals to be opened Oct. 27, 1899," and addressed to Commissaries of posts to which it relates.

C. A. WOODRUFF,
Col. A. C. G. S., Chief Com'y.



New York Office, 85 Chambers S.
London Office, 108 Hatton
Garden, E. C.

MAKERS
OF HIGH GRADE
Thermometers

Scientifically
Adapted for
all Manu-
facturing
Processes.

Special

Thermometers
For
PROCESSING
CHEMICAL
BATH
VACUUM PANS,
LARD
REFINING,
REFRIGERATING,
COLD
STORAGE,
HAM BOILING,
HAM TESTING,
SOLDER
MACHINES,
ETC., ETC.

A new
Catalogue
has just
been issued. Fig. D-16.



Fig. B-8.



Fig. D-16.

Established 1857.

S. Birkenwald Co.,

SAUSAGE
CASINGS,

Packers' and Butchers' Supplies.

MILWAUKEE,
WISCONSIN,
U. S. A.

Cottonseed Oil

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.

AGAIN HIGHER AND VERY STRONG WITH SOME LITTLE EXCITEMENT—MORE SEED OBTAINED AT THE HIGH PRICES AND PRODUCTION INCREASING—FOREIGN MARKETS ADVANCING BUT NOT AS YET TO A BASIS FOR EXPORT TRADING.

There has been a further advance this week, and which has brought the market to substantially over 30c for prime yellow here, while there is a good deal of feverishness and prices not settled from one moment to another. It cannot be said that it could be sold freely up to the present writing at above that price, yet on the other hand there is not much of it to be had even if there was a readiness in a general way to pay an outside figure. And while 30c was really an inside market rate for important quantities if they were wanted, while to 32c was asked, yet at the same time lots of 100 barrels were obtained at 29c; although subsequently 29c was bid and delivered for these limited quantities and 30c asked. It may be said that at no time has the position given out a stronger tone than at present, yet at the same time the feeling is more settled than it has been, of a market decidedly in the seller's favor, although it looks as though a material improvement on current prices would at least be longer delayed, or that at any rate some traders would feel like waiting to see if the current rates did not bring out more of a disposition to sell on the part of the mills, although it must be conceded that the mills would not get much of a profit even at the outside figures for the oil, as against the again, for the week, higher prices for seed. It is the impression as well that the mills have no oil to offer from any lower cost seed obtained previously, but that they will have from its productions all that they can do to meet contract deliveries of the oil sold ahead. But there is no question but that the further higher prices for the seed, and the urgency of many mills over obtaining it, in the feeling that they must get to work over productions, will shortly give freer offerings of the product, although seed is not coming out as freely as expected. Some of the planters are quite willing to sell the seed at the comparatively high prices bid, while others are very indifferent. But this month is not going to show a supply of the oil on this market, however through it there will probably be increasing

quantities of it on offer for November and December deliveries if the prices are well supported or a further advance occurs. It looks as though the limit of the improvement had not been reached, while it is quite certain that if lard goes up, and statistically it is in excellent position for an advance, that the oil market will be materially higher. Cottonseed oil at 30c or 32c per gallon for prime yellow

in New York is decidedly the cheapest of all fats, and strikingly so as compared with tallow, which latter is bought up closely by the soap trade, even at the relatively higher figures for it than ordinarily, while it looks good for a further rise in view of the steady advance in foreign markets, with the London sale this week showing 6d@dd rise. New York just now is hardly indicative of the true position of prices. The bids hence, to the mills, for the most part, are relatively so much under those from the West and other consuming sections that the South ignores them altogether, while it has not enough oil to offer to satisfy these Western demands. It looks as though the West, in its anxiety to buy at distinctly higher prices than any bid from other sections, and where the home consump-

ASBESTOS
FIRE-FELT COVERINGS
PURE ASBESTOS. ABSOLUTELY FIRE PROOF.
REPLETE WITH AIR CELLS. PERFECT NON-CONDUCTORS.
STRONG, LIGHT, FLEXIBLE, EASILY APPLIED.
MADE IN SECTIONS THREE FEET LONG.
FIT STANDARD PIPE 1/2 INCH TO 16 INCHES.
H. W. JOHNS MFG CO.
NEW YORK · CHICAGO · PHILADELPHIA · BOSTON ·
MAKERS OF
ASBESTOS MATERIALS. LIQUID PAINTS & STAINS.
ROOFING MATERIALS. ELECTRICAL MATERIALS.

E. H. FERGUSON, President.

R. C. WAGGENER, Treasurer.

E. B. MARTIN, Secretary.

KENTUCKY LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A. REFINING CO.,

REFINERS OF ALL GRADES OF

COTTONSEED OIL,

Summer and Winter White "Miners'" Oil,
Yellow and White Cottonseed Stearine,
Crude C. S. Oil, "Red Star" Soap, Soap Stock.

SPECIALTIES:

"DELMONICO" COOKING OIL.

"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE.

"ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL.

"NONPAREIL" SALAD OIL.

"KENTUCKY REFINING CO.'S" WINTER PRESSED OILS.

Kentucky Refining Co.,

2017 to 2033 Shelby Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Cable Address, "REFINERY," LOUISVILLE.

F. K. Seggermann, } Special.
V. A. Seggermann, }

Adolf Aspegren
John Aspegren.

ASPEGREN & CO.,

Exporters and Commission Merchants

Produce Exchange Annex F, 6 and 7,

New York.

Cable Address,
"Aspegren, New York."

Telephone,
"44 Broad."

Obtain in Europe best prices for Cottonseed Oils and can therefore afford to pay refiners better prices than obtainable elsewhere.

Reference: NATIONAL PARK BANK.

Correspondence Solicited.

tion of course is the largest, has a better idea of the possibilities of the cotton oil market, in the peculiar season of high prices for seed and the cheapness of the oil, as compared with other fats, than any other section, and including in this contrary expression most emphatically the opinion of foreign markets.

It is a disappointment that not more seed comes out from planters' hands, however increased the quantity, as compared with the small offerings previously latterly, by its better prices, as hopes had been entertained that the mills would get all of the seed they wanted and that the oil supply would be large in the latter part of November and early December. But if delayed demands coming piling in for the oil, its statistical position through the remainder of the year at least should be even more encouraging for its prices. The exporters still fight shy of the position; all foreign markets are steadily advancing, but they are loth to accept the conclusion that cotton oil is good property at current figures, despite the

USE THE

Utility Codes and Ciphers.

THE UTILITY CODE CO., 146-150 Fourth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

consideration of relatively high prices for other fats; however, these foreign markets have now against them prices at least 5c per gallon higher than those that prevailed early in the season, while their keeping up with the procession is still of the same lagging order, as their prices respond slowly although steadily to the tone here. Thus for instance Hull, England, came up in the middle of the week from 16s 6d to 17s 6d for refined, November and April deliveries, while the Continental markets come up in a corresponding conservative way. Seed at the South, as before mentioned, has sold higher again this week, but very irregularly; it has brought at the stations in the Southeast \$12@13 per ton, and indeed as high as \$16@18 per ton, delivered. It has sold equally high in Texas. Crude oil in tank cars has sold in Texas at 20@22c, for 40 tanks, while at the close up to 25c is asked there; the Southeast mills have sold crude in tanks at 20@22½c for 18 tanks, while at the close from sections other than New York, 22@22½c bid, while New York does not bid high enough to attract any attention. At this writing there is a feverish feeling over prices (the close of the week may show an even higher range, and which will be referred to

at the close of this report). Sales have been made in New York of 1,000 barrels good off yellow at 28½@30c, now 30c; 3,500 bbls. prime yellow at 28½@30c, now 30c for lots of 100 bbls, while up to 31@32c held on more important lots; 100 bbls. prime yellow, October, at 29c; 100 bbls. do. November, at 29c; 500 bbls. prime yellow, October to February deliveries (100 bbls. in each month), at 29c. White oil is not offered, while winter yellow has been advanced to 34c.





Later.—For crude in tanks 22½c is bid in Texas, and from 23c to 25c asked; in the Southeast 23c bid by a point outside of New York and up to 25c asked. The late cables show Europe up equal to 1c per gallon. In New York, prime yellow has 30c bid for 1,000 bbls. prime yellow, with 31c asked, although lots of 100 bbls. do not have more than 29c bid, with 30c asked. A lot of 100 bbls. choice winter yellow sold for export at 35c.

(For Friday's closings, see Page 48.)

LOUISVILLE COTTON OIL MARKET.

(Special Telegram to The National Provisioner.)

Louisville, Oct. 5.—Market here in crude oil dull. On Texas oil, 20@21c is bid. Mississippi Valley, Georgia and Alabama, 21½@22½c, according to location and freight.


The American Cotton Oil Co.


MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS.



COTTONSEED PRODUCTS....

Oil, Cake, Meal, Linters, Ashes, Hulls.

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY, 27 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK.
Cable Address, AMCOTOIL, New York.





The Buckeye Iron AND Brass Works

DAYTON, OHIO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cottonseed Oil Mill
AND Linseed Oil Mill

MACHINERY

OF ALL KINDS.

Rolls, Hydraulic Pumps
Cake Formers Meal Cookers
and Accumulators.

The Most Perfect System
of Pressure Application.

The Very Latest Improvements
and the Very Best.



THE BUCKEYE HYDRAULIC PRESS.

SET OF 60-TON COOKERS FOR COTTONSEED OIL MILLS.

SWIFT'S

Standard Specialties

Swift's "Chicago Dressed" Meats

Beef, Mutton, Pork and Poultry—choice, tender, and juicy.

Swift's Premium Hams

The best of each day's output—cured to a nicety.

Swift's Premium Breakfast Bacon

Nicely streaked with lean—selected with care.

Swift's Silver Leaf Lard

Always pleases the housewife—put up in unique pails.

Seasonable Specialties

Summer Sausages

This is the season for Summer Sausage. Our line is unsurpassed and includes—

Cervelat

Salami

Farmer

Holsteiner, etc.

Casings

Our beef and hog casings are hand-cleaned and of the finest quality. Special attention is given selection to meet requirements of the trade.

Swift and Company

Chicago

Kansas City

Omaha

St. Louis

St. Joseph

St. Paul

Swift's Chicago Dressed Beef Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork and Provisions

FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING BRANCH HOUSES
NEW YORK

Barclay Street Market, 105 Barclay Street
Gansevoort Market, 22-24 Tenth Avenue
West Washington Market, cor. West and Bloomfield Sts.
Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
Manhattan Market, W. 35th Street and 11th Avenue
West 39th Street Market, 668-670 W. 39th Street
Westchester Ave. Market, 769-771 Westchester Ave.

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 N. Sixth Street
Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue.
Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

East Side Slaughter House } 1st Avenue bet. 44th
East Side Market } and 45th Streets
West Harlem Market, 130th Street and 12th Avenue
11th Avenue Market, 11th Ave. bet. 34th and 35th Sts.
Murray Hill Market, Foot E. 31st Street
Centre Market, cor. Grand and Centre Streets.
West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 W. 39th Street
West Side Market }

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, cor. Wayne and Grove Streets
Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street.

Swift and Company

Central Office - - - - Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue - - - - New York City

Swift and Company, Jersey City

(Formerly the Jersey City Packing Company)

Beef and Pork Packers, Lard Refiners and General Provision
Dealers for Export and Local Trade

Packing Houses, 138-154 Ninth Street

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange

DALLAS SEED AND OIL MARKET.

Dallas, Sept. 30.—(Special Correspondence of the National Provisioner).—I should call our market for oil a waiting one, buyers and sellers holding off, each expecting a change in their favor. Sales, 21c and 22c. Mills now holding for 25c.

Meal and cake active for October delivery, \$19.75 bid f. o. b. Galveston.

Linters, 2½@2¾c. Mills not accepting, wanting better price.

PERSONAL.

The National Provisioner was favored this week with a visit from Mr. C. F. Vissman, of C. F. Vissman & Co., the well-known packers of Louisville, Ky. Mr. Vissman has been spending a few days in the city, combining business with pleasure. Having once been interested in the shipping business, he, of course, was one of the enthusiastic followers of the yacht races held in New York. He reports that business has never been better and with all prospects of doing a large business this year than of any preceding one since they have been in business.

Mr. P. D. Armour, who has returned from Europe, occupied a box with his brother, Mr. H. O. Armour, in New York, on Saturday last and witnessed the land parade in honor of Admiral Dewey.

Mr. Michael Cudahy was in New York City during the week to see the international yacht races and other things. On Thursday he was the guest of Sir Thomas Lipton on the Erin.

A NEW GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

L. M. Christian, the popular and brainy manager of the Cudahy Packing Company's Harlem branch, has succeeded to the important position of general eastern agent of the company's business, with headquarters at Thirty-fifth street and Eleventh avenue, where the company's general eastern offices have been for some time. Mr. Christian is known to be a well trained meat and provision man. He has been a successful man in that line and as box manager for some time. His general characteristics for handling men and things qualified him for this important position and promotion. It takes the liveliest sort of a man these days to keep the wheels moving. The new general eastern superintendent knows the ropes and there is every reason to believe that he will drive well.

U. S. Appraisers' Decisions.

Oct. 2, 1899.—In the matter of the protest of the United States Leather Company, on certain merchandise imported per Tauric. Entered May 3, 1898. Opinion by Somerville, G. A.:

The merchandise in question consists of eight bales returned by the appraisers as hides of cattle, raw, at 15 per cent. ad valorem, under paragraph 437 of the Tariff Act of 1897, and claimed to be free of duty under paragraph 664, as raw calfskin. The collector classified the articles in accordance with the original return of the appraiser. Subsequently, however, the appraiser made an amended return, from which it appears that, under the decision of the board in re Hecht (G. A. 4215) six bales (Nos. 7956 to 7961) are properly entitled to entry free of duty as claimed by the protesting company. The collector accordingly reports that his office stands ready to reliquidate the entry after the board has passed upon the protest. To the extent indicated, we sustain the protest and reverse the decision of the collector, with instructions to reliquidate the entry accordingly.

No attempt having been made on behalf of the protestants to prove the claim as to the other two bales, we find the facts as to that part of the merchandise to be as stated by the collector, and overrule the protest to that extent.

SUCCESSFUL BOILER COMPOUNDS.

Every user of the steam boiler is well aware of the danger that exists in the formation of scale and the value of a compound that prevents it or effects its removal. The subject has received the attention of scientific men for years, and has been liberally discussed in trade journals. The formation of scale or incrustation as it is generally known is due to the presence of mineral substances in the water, the most common of which are carbonate of lime and magnesia. The crust that forms on the inside of the boiler sometimes attains the thickness of over an inch. Its most objectionable feature is that it forms a highly non-conductive body between the iron and the water, resulting in an enormous waste of fuel. Practical engineers estimate that the presence of one-sixteenth of an inch causes a loss of over 15 per cent. of fuel; one-fourth of an inch scale causes a loss of over 38 per cent. in fuel, and one-half of scale causes a loss of over 60 per cent. of fuel.

While many compounds have certain points of excellence, there is one which has given so much satisfaction and seems to cover the ground so completely, that many indorse it as the best ever invented. We refer to the Metropolitan Boiler Compounds, manufactured by the Metropolitan Compound Manufacturing Company, office 26 Court street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

It has been their endeavor to meet the requirements of the steam user in general, so much so, that their chemist has convinced the most sceptical that it is applicable to all kinds of water in use, by first analyzing the same which they do free of cost, and forward their products on thirty days' time, subject to approval, f. o. b. New York City, and their method is exclusive of all others. They merit the confidence of their patrons, who desire a saving in fuel, and also have their boilers kept to the top notch of perfection, besides prolonging their years of service, without ill effects on live steam or anything manufactured. It has been the "Standard" for a quarter of a century, and is used by every careful engineer in the country. Their compounds have received the indorsement of prominent engineers and chemists in this and in foreign countries, and maintains its popular hold over some so-called "boiler compounds." It removes old and prevents new incrustation from either salt or fresh water, eliminates all foreign substances held in solution as a soft, insoluble sludge, keeping the heating surface absolutely clean from incrustation, and effects, of course, a material saving in the consumption of fuel. It has been thoroughly tested, and is in continuous use in many plants. All doubts as to its efficacy have been settled by practical experience. It is in no way injurious to the boiler plates or other metals, as it is entirely free from acid, therefore especially adapted for use where live steam is used, its action being only to decompose incrusting the salts and to prevent corrosion.

Those who are interested in the preservation of boilers, the reduction of risk from explosion and the saving of fuel, will find that the Metropolitan Boiler Compounds meet all requirements.

The Franco-American Soap Company, of Montreal, Can., will apply for incorporation papers. The proposed capital is \$15,000. The applicants are Alexis Roberts, Joseph Henri Ostigny, Alderic Lemaire, William Renaud and Aquila Cheval, all of Montreal.

The Tyler (Tex.) cotton oil mill, with a capacity of 50 tons daily, has begun operating. The plant is modern in every detail and it is expected that it will do a flourishing business this fall.

THE ADULTERATION OF FEED STUFFS.

Many samples of feeding stuffs sold in Rhode Island have been sent to the Agricultural Experiment Station at Kingston, R. I., for examination. Numerous letters and personal requests have also been received, bearing upon the subject, which indicate a very strong dissatisfaction among purchasers of the feeding-stuffs offered for sale in Rhode Island. The quality of the samples received, particularly of cottonseed meals, warrants the suspicion, so the report of the Experiment Station says, of the dairymen and others who find it necessary to purchase concentrated feeds. Some farmers have stated that they found the feeds purchased lacking in milk-producing qualities, and have urged the Station to examine the materials, because they found it necessary in some cases to feed double the quantity formerly used to produce a given quantity of milk. Several analyses of cottonseed meal showed adulteration by means of finely ground cottonseed hulls to such an extent as to reduce the value of the feeding stuffs fully one-half. A cursory examination of the business shows that Rhode Island has become the dumping ground, says the report, for adulterated feed products, and that the feed laws of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine and Vermont, while they protect the purchasers in those States, tend to drive the adulterated feeds into the Rhode Island corner of New land. The remedy is to be found in so regulating the business that purchasers can buy their feeds on a certified and guaranteed valuation.

In view of the large trade in gluten meals and the fact that some of them are also only one-half as valuable as others, may lead to the necessity of a concentrated feeding-stuff law in Rhode Island similar to the one regulating the sale of commercial fertilizers. This would seem to be even more necessary than heretofore, since legislation is driving dealers in poor goods out of other States, and is naturally sending them to fields where they can carry on their traffic undisturbed.

It is a significant fact, continues the report, to note that consumers are already realizing the threatening danger, and are taking steps looking to their own protection in the future.

Value of the Velvet Bean.

The discovery of the value of the velvet bean came with the loss of the orange. It is as much of a staple article with the farmers of the region of Orlando, Fla., as the corn crop of the West. The yield of cleaned beans has in former years and promises this year to attain from 30 to 50 bushels to the acre. When ground they are, it is said, more valuable than corn for food for horses, mules, cows, pigs and chickens. It is said they will produce as much or more working muscle in a mule, more beef, more and better milk, more pork, and more eggs than corn, when fed under similar condition and to the same grade of stock.

Christmas Beef for England.

General Black, agent for Nelson Morris, Chicago, has recently bought in Madison County, Ky., nearly 100 head of heavy export cattle at 5c. for delivery in November. The entire bunch, valued at about \$70,000, will be sent to England for the Christmas trade.

Non-territorial Expansion

means paying rent for a poor farm. Now is the time to secure a good farm on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway in Marinette County, Wisconsin, where the crops are of the best, work plenty, fine markets, excellent climate, pure soft water, land sold cheap and on long time. Why rent a farm when you can buy one for less than you pay for rent? Address C. E. Rollins, Land Agent, 161 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.

Hides and Skins

MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—Stock while in somewhat easier tendency cannot be said to be any weaker. There is an excellent demand for natives, both steers and cows. The supply of all varieties is becoming more generous and if it continues it will probably result in some accumulation as the demand is hardly to be equal to it.

No 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, sold in moderate quantity as high as 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, sold in a small way at 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

COLORADO STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, sold to the number of nearly 6,000 at 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS are rather an indifferent factor at 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c, light stock being of especially little interest.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lbs. and up, are in light supply and brought 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; light weights, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

BRANDED COWS—5,000 brought 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c, i. e., for heavy; light weights offer 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

NATIVE BULLS are nominally worth 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The country market, while it cannot be said to have lost tone, is certainly not realizing the expectations of holders, who were rather disposed to overestimate the immediate demand from the new company. There is actually little, if any change in conditions since our last report. We quote:

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lbs., free of brands and grubs, are an active factor at 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Dealers are generally asking more money.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., are offering at 11c and salable at 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS sold to the number of 4 cars at 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c flat.

HEAVY COWS, free of brands and grubs, have sold at 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

NATIVE BULLS have sold at 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ @9c. A prime selection might bring more money.

CALFSKINS.—Good country skins are quotable at 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

No. 1 KIPS, 15 to 25 lbs., are a strong factor at 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

DEACONS, 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ @85c.

SLUNKS, 25@30c.

HORSEHIDES are active at \$3.40 for No. 1.

SHEEPSKINS.—Market strong and active.

PACKER PELTS, 85c.

COUNTRY PELTS, 75c@\$1.10.

COUNTRY SHEARLINGS, 35@60c.

PACKER LAMBS, 75@80c.

COUNTRY LAMBS, 45@70c.

RICHARD McCARTNEY,

Broker, Packer Hides,
Meatline, Tallow, Sheepskins, Cottonseed
Oil, Fertilizing Materials, Bones, etc.

Correspondence solicited.
Information cheerfully given. Kansas City, Mo.

Packinghouse Twines

And Paper shipped from the mills direct.
Samples and estimates furnished.

CHARLES RIBBANS,

31 Warren Place.

NEWARK, N. J.

KANSAS CITY.

HIDES.—The past week closed with sales of some 20,000, all at full prices. Colorados, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; light Texas, 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; extremes, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; branded cows, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; heavy native cows, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. One packer refused 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c for light native steers. Native steers at present writing seems to be the strongest article on the market; the slaughter is very light; the hides are now in their very prime for hair and other conditions; and tanners are free purchasers. All the packers are sold to slaughter, some of them even anticipating their future sales. Heavy Texas are still in a strong position, for the simple reason: Very few taken off. The spurt to gain 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ c, however, has proved a dismal failure, and all the packers will sell at 13c at present writing. Colorados are somewhat weak at 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. The tanners are seemingly not so hungry for them. And the same remarks may be applied to butt-brands; they sell in a sort-of drooping manner at 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c, with not over much inquiry at this price. Light Texas are offered freely by the packers at 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c, with extremes 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c, and some packers will anticipate their slaughter of both kinds at this price. The weakest point of the market at present writing, branded cows. As before intimated, the slaughter larger than expected; one of the large operators who tans light native stock, who for the past few years purchased largely of light branded cows, has not yet come to market but it is supposed will shortly come—otherwise the quantity is too large for the tanners to masticate unless the great tanning shark swallows them up. Therefore, if October hides will sell at 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c, it would be no surprise, as there is no doubt but that several large slaughterers of this article would think they were well sold at this figure. Any September stock remaining in the hands of packers will probably be held for the present at 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

SHEEPSKINS.—It is the same story as usual on sheepskins. The purchasers stand waiting for the supply as offered, with a valuation that now closely clings to the dollar mark on the best grades.

BOSTON.

BUFFS are said to have brought 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c but tanners generally decline to pay over 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. New Englanders are in short supply and active request at 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

CALFSKINS.—Fresh skins are in active demand. European skins are contracted ahead.

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks are scarce, prices high and tanners shy. This, combined with the fact that the latter are not suffering for supplies, hardly constitutes a basis for active traffic. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ @11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

COUNTRY STEERS, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ @11c.

CITY COWS, 11c.

COUNTRY COWS, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

COUNTRY BULLS, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ @9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

CALFSKINS.—Little doing.

NEW YORK.

GREEN SALTED HIDES.—Purchases by American Hide & Leather Company have had a bracing effect.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ @13 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 12@12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ @12c.

CITY COWS, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ @11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.
NATIVE BULLS, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ @10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.
CALFSKINS, (see page 37).
HORSEHIDES, \$2.00@3.25.

SUMMARY.

The Chicago packer market has lost tone but could hardly be said to have lost any appreciable strength. The increased supply is materially having an easing tendency though at this writing there is no abatement in the call for native steers and cows. There is probably plenty of these at present in salt to meet orders already placed and the chances are that if the kill continues at the present gait that there will be something of a surplus on hand. There isn't any material change in the conditions that characterized the country market last week. Supplies are hard to get and prices are high. The expectations of holders have not been realized, as they anticipated a brisk request on account of the entrance of buyers for the new combine. The difference as to what constitutes buff values in Boston is militating against sales. One sale at 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c has been claimed, but 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c probably represents an equitable quotation. The Philadelphia tanners are very averse to paying prevailing rates. They are fairly well supplied and consequently not anxious to purchase. The New York market is very active and strong, the new American Hide & Leather Company having purchased extensively during the past week.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 native, 60 lbs. and up, 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lbs. and up, 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; Colorado steers, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; No. 1 Texas steers, 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; No. 1 native cows, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; under 55 lbs., 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; branded cows, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ @11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; native bulls, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lbs., 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ @10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; No. 1 extremes, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ @11; branded steers and cows, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c flat; heavy cows, 60 lbs. and up, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; native bulls, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ @9c; calfskins, for No. 1, 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; kips, for No. 1, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; deacons, 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ @85c; slunks, 25@30c; horsehides, \$3.40; packer pelts, 85c; country pelts, 75c@\$1.10; country shearlings, 35@60c; packer lambs, 75@80c; country lambs, 45@70c.

BOSTON—

Buff hides, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; New England hides, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ @11c; country cows, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; country bulls, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ @9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. and up, 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ @13 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; butt-branded steers, 12@12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; side-branded steers, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ @12c; city cows, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ @11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; native bulls, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ @10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; calfskins (see page 37); horsehides, \$2.00@3.25.

HIDELETS.

Morris J. Burnet, the calfskin tanner, has returned from Europe.

Charles Rieckhoff has been appointed Chicago hide buyer for the American Hide & Leather Company.

N. W. Rice & Co., hide importers, Boston, Mass., have removed to the new building, corner of Essex street and Atlantic avenue.

Edward Clarendon Moore, well known in the hide and leather trade of New York, whose office was at 86 Gold street, died Sunday night last at his home, 60 Lenox avenue, East Orange, N. J. The cause of death was Bright's disease.

* The contract for furnishing meat for all the charitable and penal institutions of the State of Wisconsin has been awarded to Swift and Company, they being the lowest bidders. It takes about 70,000 pounds, of which 40,000 pounds is beef, to feed the inmates of these institutions for a month, the time for which the contract is let. Swift's total bid was \$3,794.39. The prices for the month are somewhat cheaper than the previous month, except for beef, which is 26 cents a hundred higher.

A NEW ICE AND REFRIGERATING MACHINE.

One of the most pressing questions of the day is perfect refrigeration and refrigerating machines, which will produce cold at a minimum cost. There has latterly come into existence the Allen ice machine, manufactured by the Allen Ice Machine & Refrigerating Company, 33 to 39 DeGraw street, Brooklyn, a dry gas machine run by exhaust steam waste.

The Allen machine differs from any of its contemporaries and predecessors in the fact that the exhaust from the pump runs the generator to generate the gas instead of using live steam. Formerly this either went to heat the feed water for the boiler, or was wasted.

In the Allen system the strong ammonia is pumped through the gas coil, while the hot fluid passes through the inner coil on its way to the condenser. The hot gas gives off its heat to the cold ammonia while at the same time cooling itself. Then the strong ammonia passes into the weak water coils (one coil within another forming a combined heater and cooler), where it further heats the strong ammonia, and cools the weak ammonia. Thence it passes into the exhaust steam ammonia heater, where it is further heated by the exhaust steam. The heat of the ammonia increases as the fluid comes nearer the generator. At the same time the gas and the weak ammonia are made cooler. This pumping of the strong ammonia through the combined heater and cooler saves the pumping of water on the coils for cooling and condensing purposes.

The Allen refrigerating machine runs automatically on the waste steam which otherwise is lost, and the strong aqua (ammonia) does not come in contact with the gas anywhere. It is heated to its required temperature out-

side of the generator in ammonia coils and the ammonia exhaust steam heater. Then it passes through coils in a dome or equalizer. From there it enters the generator under the strong ammonia. There in the generator its gas is liberated by the exhaust steam in the

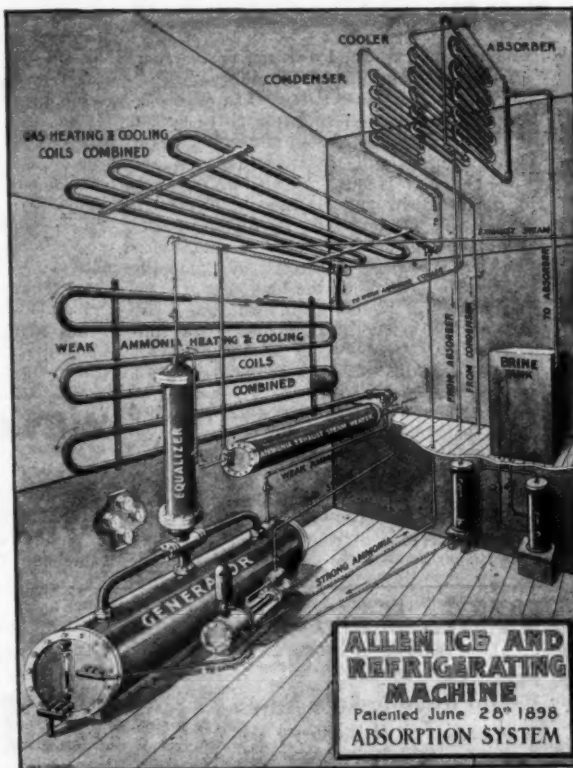
cooler on to the condenser, where it is further condensed and drops into a receiver, whence it is expanded into the brine tank. From the brine tank, after doing its work of refrigerating products, it flows on its own gravity to the absorber, where the weak water (ammonia) meets it and absorbs the gas. It is then returned to the receiver to be used over and over again.

Under this system of refrigeration half of the exhaust steam from the pumps goes into the ammonia exhaust steam heater and the other half goes into the heating coils of the generator.

This steam enters into both the ammonia exhaust steam heater and the generator at 212 degrees F. The ammonia also from the exhaust steam heater enters the dome or equalizer at 212 degrees F. This result is produced by the peculiar arrangement of the coils and the pipes.

One 50-ton Allen generator in actual daily operation running automatically on exhaust steam in a small space produces fifty tons of refrigeration at 212 degrees F. This one generator runs two brine tanks, two absorbers, two coolers and two condensers; it does a double machine's work.

The fuel expense for producing this amount of refrigeration is one-half ton of pea coal and one-half ton of soft coal per day. The Allen ice and refrigerating machine fills much of the want which is felt by packinghouse and kindred industries. An inspection of it and of its working will well repay the time of any one interested in such machinery. * * *



coils which come from the pumps. The exhaust steam in this generator is sufficiently heated to raise the dry gas only. Hence the dry gas receives no moisture whatever, as the temperature is too low for evaporation. The dry gas thus lifted passes through the heater and

* The Alaska Fishermen's Packing Company has shipped over the A. & C. Railroad about one-third of their pack, or 8,000 cases of salmon. The company has ample facilities for putting up a large pack in Alaska and will make extensive preparations for next season.

J. S. BAILEY AND COMPANY,

125, 127, 129 CHRISTOPHER ST.,
502-504 HUDSON STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

TELEPHONE 2125 SPRING.

**BEEF and PORK PACKERS,
PHOENIX BRAND PROVISIONS.**

COOKED MEATS OUR SPECIALTY.
DELICATESSEN TRADE SUPPLIED.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO EXPORT ORDERS.

RATS

We Clean

RATS

Packinghouses, Warehouses, Hide Houses, Soap Works, Fertilizer Works, Sausage Factories, MEAT MARKETS, FACTORIES, HOTELS, Houses and Flats of

**Rats, Mice,
Roaches and
All Vermin.**

We Give GUARANTEE for 2 Years.

BEST REFERENCES.

Send us postal card to estimate on work anywhere in the country.

Herzog = Rabe & Co.,

136 Liberty St., New York.

Tallow, Stearine, Soap

WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb., except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon, all in packages.

TALLOW.—Up to the present writing a price has not been established by a sale, although one may occur before the close of the week, while any later information will be found at the close of our review. Just now $5\frac{1}{4}$ is a nominal price for city in hogsheads, although the highest sale made has been at $5\frac{1}{4}$. Yet it is the same thing if $5\frac{1}{4}$ would buy. But the melters as a rule would be very indifferent over a $5\frac{1}{4}$ price if bid them, while most of them have expectations of an advance on it in the near future. It is quite certain that not much city tallow could be had unless the buyers were ready to negotiate ahead of its make. Two or three of the melters could spare some for near delivery, while the other melters are sold ahead for some time. It would look as though there was general confidence all over the country of higher prices, however important the advance has been latterly, and notwithstanding the fact that the principal hog (lard) fat fails to come up materially in price, however other hog greases have improved, but which latter have been in sympathy with tallow. The fact that tallow is now at a much higher price than lard loses its usual significance, as concerns the beef fat, in consideration of the insufficient supplies of the latter, but rather suggests the absurdly low position of lard, and which latter depends more upon speculative features, while tallow has gone up from actual wants of consumers and the deficient yield in this country and Australia. Of course, if lard is to hold down to its current comparatively low prices, but which is rather improbable, there would probably be more of it used for the soap kettle. The thought remains, however, that the soap trade has not as yet considered the lard product so far as publicly transpires, but that it is keeping its demands running steadily on tallow, while whenever an accumulation of the beef fat product is made it is closely taken by either exporters or home consumers. Whether tallow goes materially higher or does not, the fact remains that it has stronger surroundings than usual, even considering the current comparatively full prices, and apart from the turning of demands here from the Continent on the inability of Eng-

land to supply them, by reason of the short Australian shipments and the reduced productions as well in this country. The other reason is that there is less cotton oil to be had on the higher prices of seed demanded by the planters through the short cotton crop, and while cotton oil is partly affected in its values by the buoyancy and high prices of the tallow market, yet it has strong features of its own, with the probabilities that unless consumers of it respond to prices so that the mills can come out whole on the high cost of seed, that there will be less of it made this year, and by that much further reducing the supplies of fat. There is really needed, however, a better lard market to give the feeling all around that affairs are upon a permanently healthy basis, while it seems absurd that lard should hold down in view of its good cash demands, the large reduction of its stocks for the month, and the much better position for all other fats. The confident position of the tallow market has been better shown recently at the West than at the Eastern markets. Fully 3,000,000 pounds have been taken up

by the soap consumers at the West recently, largely in bulk, for which $5\frac{1}{4}$, $5\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{3}{4}$ were paid for prime packers, while tierces of that grade sold there at $5\frac{1}{4}$, $5\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{3}{4}$, while there were reports early in the week that up to 6c. had been paid. The London auction sale on Wednesday showed variable cables, but all of a higher market. One cable read 6d. higher on mutton tallow and 9d. higher on beef tallow, with 1,500 casks offered and all sold; another of 9d. advance, with 1,000 casks offered and all sold; another of 3d. advance, with 1,500 casks offered and all sold. Country tallow here is in moderate supply, while it is rising in price, with 300,000 pounds sold for the week at $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}$, as to quality. Edible is very scarce, with the fat going to the make of oleo and stearine, at a comparatively high price for the latter.

On Thursday, in New York, there was every probability of a sale of 100 hogsheads city before night at $5\frac{1}{4}$ c; if the sale goes through the contracts of 225 hogsheads to the home trade will go in at $5\frac{1}{4}$ c; otherwise they will

WELCH & WELCH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and Dealers in Pot Ash, Pearl Ash, Soda Ash, Caustic Soda and other Chemicals. Coconut, Palm, Cotton Seed, Olive, Corn and Essential Oils. Tallow, Lard, Grease, Hides and Skins, Essels, Tar, Spirits, Turpentine, and other articles used by Soapmakers and other manufacturers.

OFFICE and WAREHOUSE, 121 Broad St.,
Telephone, 1969 Broad. NEW YORK.

WM. F. JOBBINS,

Successor to JOBBINS & VAN RUYMBEKE.

PATENTEES OF

J. Van Ruymbeke's New
Process for Recovery of

GLYCERINE AND SALT

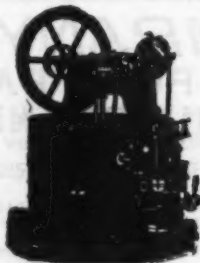
From Waste Soap Lyes and New Process Distillation of Waste Soap Lye and Candle Crude Glycerines.

Adopted by the Principal Soap and Candle Manufacturers in the United States and Europe.

Also Plants Adapted for Production and Evaporation of Caustic Soda Lye and Patented Filter Driers for Lime Mud Residues.

Reg. Cable Addresses, "JOBBINS," Aurora, Ill., and New York.
A. B. C. code (4th edition) used.

J. VAN RUYMBEKE,
Consulting Chemist.



WE ARE ALWAYS BUSY
Designing, inventing and perfecting new devices in
**Soap Powder, Tiolet,
Scouring and Laundry**

SOAP MACHINERY.

If you have trouble to compete,
let us show you how we can help you.

HOUGHIN & HUBER,

28-48 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK, Brooklyn Borough.



Welch, Holme & Clark Co.,

COCOANUT OIL, COTTONSEED OIL, PALM OIL, CORN OIL,
CAUSTIC SODA, PURE ALKALI, POTASH, PEARLASH AND
ALL SOAP MATERIALS.

Receivers of Tallow and Grease.

Prompt Returns.

383 WEST STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

25 Years on the market, and successfully used by leading concerns throughout this and foreign countries.

*Should warrant you in accepting
of GUARANTEE to save from* **15 to 75 per cent.**

BY THE USE OF OUR... **BOILER COMPOUND.**

Send Sample of Water Used for a FREE ANALYSIS.

An absolute prevention against the formation of scale, and an infallible remedy for the removing where scale has been formed.

METROPOLITAN STEAM BOILER COMPOUND CO.,

Office, 26 Court St., BROOKLYN, NEW YORK CITY, U. S. A.

go in at 5½c, as the basis of the last sale. Our closing report will show the result.

OLEO-STEARINE.—While the market is called quiet at 8¼, it looks as though more of the product was wanted, and by people who did not get all they needed in the recent activity, but are now convinced that the seemingly high price has come to stay, at least long enough to make them a little nervous over their near future wants. Besides unquestionably the consumption of the stearine has enlarged on the increasing fall trade in the compounds of home consumers. It may be that before the close of the week there will be a change from the current quoted price of 8¼, yet sales are now taking place at 8¼, and 75,000 pounds city bought on Wednesday at 8¼.

LARD STEARINE.—There is no settled price for this product; it depends upon the urgency of demand, while just at present nothing going on. About 7¼ quoted in a nominal way.

GREASE.—With the West closely sold up, and a more than usual reduced supply on sale here, there is necessarily very little trading at the moment. It would cost more money than last week to lay the goods down here, but the West is relatively higher than New York, although prices here are a good deal unsettled, but as decidedly favoring sellers. "A" white at 4½, "B" white at 4½, yellow at 4½@4¾, brown at 3¾@4, and bone and house at 4¾@4½.

GREASE STEARINE.—There is not much of a supply on sale, as the export demands have been steady latterly, while the cost of production with the higher values on grease gives some buoyancy to holder's views on the moderate stocks. White quoted at 5½@5½, and yellow at about 5½@5¼.

W. J. GIBSON & CO.,

General Commission
and
Export Dealers,

825 Rialto Building.

CHICAGO.

Tallow, Grease,
Stearines, Provisions,
Fertilizing Materials,
Beef and Pork Products
of all Kinds.

LARD OIL.—Buyers have been invigorated, some by the stronger position of the lard market, while most of them feel, as do the traders in the hog products, that lard, however backward it is in advancing, is essentially at its lowest point, and that, therefore, the oil is likely to be well sustained in price. The consumption of the oil is liberal, as most manufacturing interests are having a fairly satisfactory fall trade, and the question of buying oil ahead had been only as to whether it was upon a safe basis for liberal investment. The prices range from 44 to 45.

CORN OIL.—The advantage of the market rests with the makers of the product, who find a quick sale for all of their productions to exporters, while most of them are sold ahead through November. There is a fair call as well for small lots. The range of prices is from \$4.20 to \$4.50.

(For Friday's closings, see Page 42.)

Subscribe to The National Provisioner.

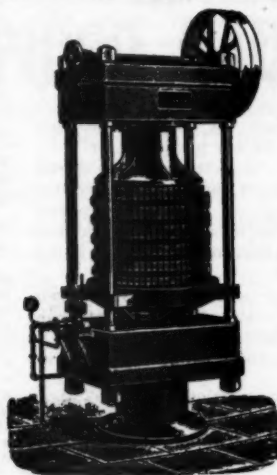
A Soapless Country.

In spite of British rule, India is still virtually a soapless country. Throughout the villages of Hindustan, soap is indeed regarded as a natural curiosity, and it is rarely, if ever, kept in stock by the native shopkeeper. In the towns it is now sold to a certain extent, but how small this is may be gathered from the fact that the total yearly consumption of soap in India is about 100,000 hundredweight—that is to say, every 2,500 persons use on an average only 112 pounds of soap among them, or, in other words, considerably less than an ounce is the average consumption a person.

Big Shipment of Tallow.

P. Diemer & Sons, of Tiffin, O., last week sold 300 barrels of tallow to Kibler Bros., of New Washington, who shipped it to Liverpool, England. The price per barrel averaged over \$20 and the shipment was the largest ever sent out of that section of the Buckeye State by one firm.

PL DIXON'S PERFECT LUBRICATING GRAPHITE.
The most Marvelous Lubricant Known.
Used Dry, or Mixed with Water, Oil or Grease.
NOT AFFECTED BY HEAT, COLD, STEAM OR ACIDS.
An Interesting and Instructive Pamphlet
will be sent Free of Charge.
JOS. DIXON CRUCIBLE CO. Jersey City, N. J.



**HYDRAULIC
SCRAP PRESS.**

THREE SIZES BY HAND OR POWER.

Doors swing open to remove crackling.
Follower swings back to uncover hoop when
putting in scrap.
Full pressure at any point.
No blocking required.

SEND FOR
CATALOGUE.

BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO.

362 W. WATER ST., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

New York Office,
300 Greenwich Street

TINNOL, A Paste No Discoloring of Labels.
that Sticks. No Rust Spots on Tin.
No Peeling Off.
WRITE FOR SAMPLE AND PRICES TO
THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.,
11 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK

NEW BRITISH FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

The following is the amended Food and Drugs Act passed in August by the British Parliament:

First.—(1) If there is imported into the United Kingdom any of the following articles, namely:

(a) Margarine or margarine cheese, except in packages conspicuously marked "Margarine" or "Margarine Cheese," as the case may require; or

(b) Adulterated or impoverished butter (other than margarine), or adulterated or impoverished milk or cream, except in packages or cans conspicuously marked with a name or description indicating that the butter or milk or cream has been so treated; or

(c) Condensed, separated, or skimmed milk, except in tins or other receptacles which bear a label whereon the words "Machine-Skimmed Milk," or "Skimmed Milk," as the case may require, are printed in large and legible type; or

(d) Any adulterated or impoverished article of food to which Her Majesty may by order in Council direct that this section shall be applied, unless the same be imported in packages or receptacles conspicuously marked with a name or description indicating that the article has been so treated—

The importer is liable on summary conviction for first offense, a maximum fine of \$100; second offense, \$250; third and subsequent offenses, \$500.

(2) The word "importer" shall include any person who, whether as owner, consignee or consignee, agent or broker, is in possession of, or in any wise entitled to the custody or control of the article. The Commissioner of Customs prosecutes under this and the Customs Consolidation Act of 1876.

(3) Provides how the Commissioners of Customs after consultation with the Board of Agriculture, shall take samples of imported articles.

(4) Provides for dividing samples taken, one sample to be sent to importer.

(5) The certificate of chemist making analysis shall be evidence of the acts therein stated unless defendant desires the analyst called.

(6) Provides for transmission by Commissioners of Customs to Board of Agriculture facts re importers and consignments.

(7) For the purposes of this section, an article of food shall be deemed to be adulterated or impoverished if it has been mixed with any other substance, or if any part of it has been abstracted so as in either case to affect injuriously its quality, substance, or nature.

Provided, that an article of food shall not be deemed to be adulterated by reason only of the addition of any preservative or coloring matter of such a nature and in such quantity as not to render the article injurious to health.

Section 2.—(1) Provides for securing samples, giving officers of Local Government Board and Boards of Agriculture full police powers to procure samples, giving the importer one part of the divided sample. The fee for analysis shall be paid by the local authority when the sample is procured.

(2) Provides for the board's communication of the analysis to the local authority.

Section 3.—(1) Provides for Government appointment of local analyst and taking of samples for analysis.

(2) How the Local Government Board may act upon failure of the local authority to do its duty.

(3) Provides for the payment of expenses incurred in securing samples and for analyzing them.

(4) Provides for process.

(5) Relates to qualifications of public analyst.

Section 4.—(1) The Board of Agriculture may, after such inquiry as they deem necessary, make regulations for determining what deficiency in any of the normal constituents of genuine milk, cream, butter, or cheese, or what addition of extraneous matter or proportion of water, in any sample of milk (including condensed milk), cream, butter, or cheese, shall, for the purposes of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, raise a presumption, until the contrary is proved, that the milk, cream, butter, or cheese is not genuine or is injurious to health, and an analyst shall have regard to such regulations in certifying the result of an analysis under those acts.

(2) Provides for publication of Government regulations.

Section 5.—The provisions of the Margarine Act, 1887, as amended by this act, shall extend to margarine cheese, and shall apply accordingly, with the substitution of "margarine cheese" and "cheese" for "margarine" and "butter," and provided that all margarine cheese sold or dealt in otherwise than by retail shall either be enclosed in packages marked in accordance with the Margarine Act, or be itself conspicuously branded with the words "Margarine Cheese."

Section 6.—(1) Packages of margarine or margarine cheese to be branded or marked shall be branded or marked on the package itself.

(2) The letters required to be printed on the paper wrapper in which margarine or margarine cheese is sold shall be capital block letters not less than half an inch long and distinctly legible, and no other printed matter shall appear on the wrapper.

(3) "Or with," Section 6, Margarine Act, 1887, repealed.

Section 7.—(1) Every occupier of a manufactory of margarine or margarine cheese, and every wholesale dealer in such substances shall keep a register showing the quantity and destination of each consignment of such substances sent out from his manufactory or place of business, and this register shall be open to the inspection of any officer of the Board of Agriculture.

(2) Any officer of the Board of Agriculture shall have power to enter at all reasonable times any manufactory of margarine or margarine cheese, and to inspect any process of manufacture therein, and to take samples for analysis.

(3) If any such occupier or dealer—

(a) Fails to keep such a register, or

(b) Refuses to produce the register when required to do so by an officer of the Board of Agriculture, or

(c) Fails to keep the register posted up to date, or

(d) Wilfully makes any entry in the register which is false in any particular, or

(e) Fraudulently omits to enter any particular which ought to be entered in the register, He shall be liable on summary conviction for the first offense to a fine not exceeding £10, and for any subsequent offense to a fine not exceeding £50.

(4) Section 9, Margarine Act, 1887, extends to premises of wholesale dealer in margarine or margarine cheese.

(5) Provides for notification of registry by local authority.

Section 8.—It shall be unlawful to manufacture, sell, expose for sale, or import any margarine, the fat of which contains more than 10 per cent. of butter fat, and every person who manufactures, sells, exposes for sale, or imports any margarine which contains more than that percentage shall be guilty of an offense under the Margarine Act, 1887, and any defense which would be a defense under Section 7 of that act shall be a defense under this section, and the provisions of the former section shall apply accordingly.

Provided that nothing in this section shall

apply to any margarine manufactured or imported in fulfillment of any contract made before the 20th day of July, 1899.

Section 9 relates to sale of milk from carts, etc.

Section 10 relates to samples of domestic milk.

Section 11 relates to milk and labels.

Section 12 relates to milk and its trade-marks.

Section 13 relates to certain phrases repealed.

Section 14 relates to milk samples.

Section 15 substitutes "registered parcel" for "registered letter."

Section 16 states the penalties for bribing or obstructing officers. Penalties run from a caution to \$500.

Section 17.—(1) Penalties of \$100 maximum under Act of 1875 are made \$250 maximum for second offense, and \$500 for third and subsequent offenses.

(2) Offenses under former act liable to fine not exceeding \$250; if culpably committed personally may also be punishable with three months with or without hard labor, at discretion of court.

Section 18.—No one shall be forced to sell an unopened tin or packet duly labeled except as he receives it.

Section 19.—(1) No suit shall be brought except within twenty-eight days of the purchase of articles for test purposes.

(2) The summons shall particularize the offense, the name of the prosecutor, bear a copy of the analyst's certificate, and be returnable in fourteen days after service.

Section 20.—(1) Warranty and invoice are not available as a defense unless defendant in seven days after service sends purchaser copy of the warranty or invoice with his intention to rely on them, stating name and address of giver of warranty and invoice.

(2) The giver of warranty and invoice has right to appear and testify. Court may adjourn for such testimony.

(3) Relates to warranty given in England.

(4) The defendant servant of purchaser under warranty or invoice stands in the position of said purchaser if he shows his bona fides.

(5) Provides for process to transfer of action from court to court.

(6) The giver, knowingly, of false warranty in writing is liable to summary conviction for first offense and maximum fine of \$100; second offense, \$250, and subsequent offenses, \$500.

Section 21.—Either party may have court send the articles in question to the Commissioner of Inland Revenue for analysis. The court may send them without such request.

Section 22.—(1) A certificate of analysis by a public analyst under form of Section 18, Act of 1875, presented by defendant shall be sufficient evidence of the facts it states, unless the prosecutor requires the personal testimony of the analyst.

(2) The defendant shall send the prosecutor such certificate three clear days before return day; failing, the court may adjourn the hearing as it deems fit.

Section 23.—This act applies to Scotland; its execution devolves on the "Local Government Board of Scotland."

Section 24.—This act applies to Ireland; its administration devolving on the "Local Government Board for Ireland."

Section 25.—"Margarine Cheese" means any substance of foreign fats made in imitation of cheese. "Cheese" means that commercial substance made from milk fat. "Local authority" means any local authority empowered by the act to appoint analyst for the purposes of the act. "Public analyst" means the analyst so appointed. Other expressions are used as in the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Section 26.—"Food" includes everything eaten or drunk by man except water and drugs, and the substances making them, even coloring and flavoring matters, etc.

Section 27.—Repeals certain enactments in the schedule.

Section 28.—(1) Act may be cited collectively as the Sale of Foods and Drugs Acts 1875 and 1899 or the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

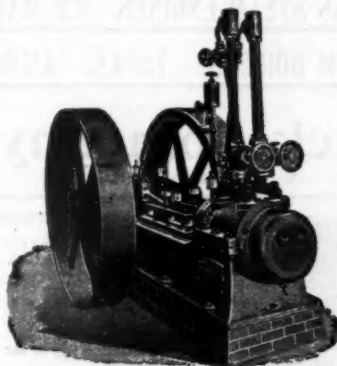
(2) This Act shall go into operation on Jan. 1, 1900.

REFRIGERATION.

Artificial refrigeration for meat and other perishable provisions has taken a wonderful move forward in the past few years. In the near future it is likely that there will be few up-to-date provisioners who do not have a refrigerating machine for their perishable goods. The method of cooling boxes and rooms by the melting of ice is not what is necessary for the preserving of perishable goods. The freezing of natural ice in ponds, lakes and rivers does not destroy any of the germs that may be in this water, and when this ice is melted in the ice bunkers, all of the germs are slowly let loose to contaminate anything with which they come in contact. Natural ice may be placed in pure water or milk and the articles held in a temperature of 800 for several hours. Water or milk may be cooled by artificial refrigeration and placed in the same temperature, when it will be found by the artificial process that the articles will keep longer and be more pleasant to the taste.

One of our representatives recently called on the A. H. Barber Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, and was much interested in the many ways in which a refrigerating machine is used. Most every one is acquainted with cold storage houses for butter, eggs, meats, etc., but it is interesting to cite the uses to which a refrigerating machine is put. For instance, one contract calls for a machine to take the dampness out of a room where photo paper is manufactured. These rooms are 150 feet long, 8 feet wide and 10 feet high. The photo paper with the preparation on it for drying in folds a few inches apart is carried on rollers through these

rooms. The refrigerating coils are in a small room at the end, and the cold dry air is driven by a fan, to openings in a flue all along the floor, and in another flue the current of air is reversed, and taken to the cool room, where the air deposits all of its humidity on the coils. Another use to which the Barber Company put a five-ton machine, about a year ago, was in a dried fruit house, arranged similarly to the one already de-



BARBER REFRIGERATING MACHINE.

scribed, except that the fruit after it had been in a hot kiln, was run through a cold room to harden and solidify the fruit so it could be packed and shipped in much better condition. Another appliance is used in milk and cream and shipping stations. It is a coil cooler, and milk or cream fresh from the dairy is run over this cooler and almost instantly cooled to 33 degrees. Experience

shows that milk or cream so treated can be safely shipped several hundred miles, and this retailed in better condition than a great deal of the milk and cream produced within a few miles of the city. The Barber Company have also installed machines in candy factories to cool the atmosphere of the room where chocolates are made, as the people working in this room can do better work if the temperature of the air is made comfortable for the employees. The Barber Company is now putting in a fifteen-ton machine for an oil refinery for the cooling of certain kinds of oil. Machines are also used to cool brine for tempering steel in plow and file factories. In fact, the Barber machine is used in so many places that it is impossible to go into all the details. Their small size machines for meat markets and provision stores have had a large sale, and the advantages of their machine are many. The machine is so constructed that any one can understand its principles very readily. No engineer is required to operate it, and the system of brine storage tanks in small plants necessitates running the machine only a few hours daily. Those desiring refrigerating machines or any information pertaining to cold storage plants in general would do well to write to the company.

UTILITY CODE COMPANY.

The Utility Code Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., publishes a telegraphic and cable code that has been arranged with special reference to the provision trade. O. G. Washburn, the author of the code, was for many years connected with a large packing company, and the experience gained there has enabled him to compile a code that many competent judges say is the best on the market.

BISMARCK WELL SPICED

When the great Bismarck was Minister to Paris in 1863, he summed up the character of Napoleon III in one great sentence: "*He is a great unrecognized incapacity.*" That is the verdict which must be pronounced upon most sausage seasonings. They are incapable of seasoning properly and only remain so because their incapacity is unrecognized. In the meantime the only original and genuine sausage seasoning—

BELL'S SPICED SAUSAGE SEASONING

and Bell's Sausage Dressing have been winning laurels for the past 35 years.

Contrast the difference. Look at the thing in a logical light. The imitations come and go like "Jack-in-the-box." Bell's keeps increasing in prestige and in sales. Why? There can be but one answer to the question. Bell's Sausage Dressing and Bell's Spiced Sausage Seasoning dress and flavor sausages best. **They have recognized capacity.**

In the light of the history of Bell's it would really seem superfluous to say more. Surely the facts are all in favor of Bell's. And surely no sausage maker who wants to make the best sausages can afford not to use Bell's. If you'll think a little, you'll decide to use Bell's. For it will do you good, your customers good and the public good. Bell's are pure and sure, tried and true.

PLEASE NOTE:—Unscrupulous concerns have been taking orders ostensibly for Bell's and billing them as such, while actually filling the orders with the cheap, disastrous, unsatisfactory imitations. As such roguery is but a cloaked form of robbery, and as it must work havoc to the sausage trade, we have withdrawn Bell's from all supply houses except four honorable houses. We will name these on request. Your orders for Bell's will be filled by these or any wholesale grocer, or direct by us. But be sure you specify and get Bell's. Refuse all others. Substitution is the fraud of the age. It should be abolished. Every time you order Bell's you help stamp out substitution. Free catalogue tells you all about our Sausage Seasonings. Free sample will show you what Bell's is. State what kind of seasoning you need and free sample will be sent.

BELL'S MEAT CUTTERS

ice. Ask for complete particulars.

BELL'S HAM PUMPS

Remember we are headquarters for Bell's Patent Parchment Lined Sausage Bags, Sausage Machinery and appliances of all kinds. You write us; we'll do the rest.

THE WILLIAM G. BELL COMPANY, (Established 1861. Incorporated 1891.) **BOSTON, MASS.**

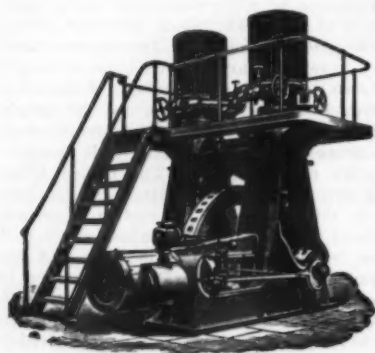
FRICK COMPANY ENGINEERS.

ESTABLISHED 1853.
INCORPORATED 1885.

Capital, - \$1,000,000.

S. B. RINEHART, President.
A. H. STRICKLER, Vice Pres.
H. B. STRICKLER, Treasurer.
EZRA FRICK, Gen'l Mgr. & Sec.
A. H. HUTCHINSON, Manager Ice
& Refrigerating Machine Dept.

Manufacturers of the ECLIPSE ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES. We build the largest and most successful Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery made in this or any other country. Send for our list of References and New Ice Machine Circular or Red Book, describing latest improvements and methods for Making Ice and Refrigerating. Also builders of First-class CORLISS STEAM ENGINES. Send for Corliss Engine Catalog. Special High Speed (New Pattern) AUTOMATIC STEAM ENGINES.



CORLISS STEAM ENGINES. ICE MAKING MACHINERY. HIGH SPEED ENGINES.

STEAM BOILERS. TANKS. AMMONIA VALVES. FLANGES and FITTINGS.

**Frick Company, WAYNESBORO,
ENGINEERS, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.**



SMALL AUTOMATIC REFRIGERATING APPARATUS.

ICE AND REFRIGERATING MACHINERY.

**NO BOILER. NO ENGINE.
NO MOTIVE POWER REQUIRED.**

All sizes manufactured.
Don't buy Trust Ice.
Make your own Cold.

No repairs necessary.
Any desired temperature.
Write for catalogue and prices.

McCRARY ICE MACHINE CO.,

Send for Illustrated
Catalogue.

110 Liberty St., NEW YORK, U. S. A.

JOHN R. ROWAND,
MANUFACTURER OF

CHARCOAL

Re-Carbonized, Pulverized and Granulated
For Chemical, Rectifying and Foundry Purposes;
also for Ice Manufacturers a specialty.

ENTERPRISE MILLS, CLEMENTON, Camden Co., N. J.
REFERENCES: U. S. Mint, Rosengarten & Sons,
Stuart, Peterson & Co., Philadelphia Warehousing
and Cold Storage Co., Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, Pa., March 3, 1898.

Mr. John R. Rowand.

Dear Sir: We have been using your Re-carbonized
Granulated Charcoal for a long time, and
cheerfully add my testimony as to its quality
and cleanliness, effectiveness as a filtering.

Yours truly, **JOHN W. EDMUNDSON,**
Chief Engineer Philadelphia Warehousing and
Cold Storage Co.

Sunny Peak Farm.

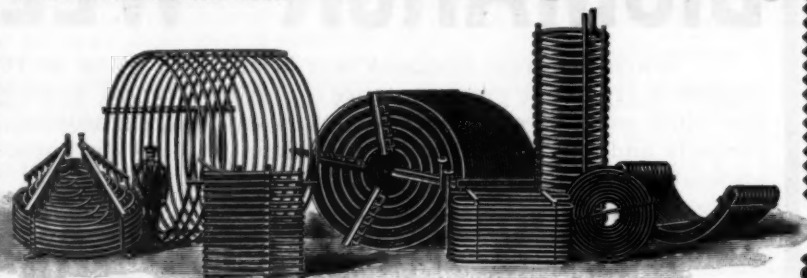
As the mistress of Sunny Peak Farm, near
Elm Grove, Wis., Mrs. Ada F. Howie has
made a remarkable success in breeding blood-
ed stock. To the professors of agriculture,
and to the farmers' institutes, Mrs. Howie
is well known. She has raised prize-winning
cattle—calves that have sold for \$300 apiece.
She has won many premiums with her butter
at county and State fairs and has aroused the
envy of half the housewives in the State.

The pigpen, where the imported Tamworths
and Yorkshires are found, is quite as interest-
ing as the barn. Over the door is the name
"McFadden's Row," and over the henhouse
"Old Ladies' Home."

"It certainly is hard work," Mrs. Howie
said. "No woman who cannot get down on
her knees and scrub the floor when necessity
demands has any right to expect success in
stock-raising. And you have got to love it or
you will not make it a success. I'm a farmer.
You could not say anything that would please
me more than that. I don't mind being called
even a country-jay."

**PIPE COILS AND BENDS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION**

For Heating and Cooling.



The Whitlock Coil Pipe Co.,

Main Office and Works: ELMWOOD, CONN.
Telegraph Address, Hartford.

109 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.
8 OLIVER STREET, BOSTON.

Edward R. Ladew, president of the Ladew
Leather Company, and a member of the
Dewey Celebration Committee, who was ar-
rested and detained as a prisoner in the East
Thirty-fifth street station, New York, on
complaint of a cabman who said Mr. Ladew
refused to pay cab charges, was discharged
by Magistrate Pool in Yorkville court on
Sunday last. On Saturday evening, after en-
tertaining friends on board his yacht, Orienta,
in the East River, Mr. Ladew hired a cabman
at the foot of East Twenty-sixth street to
East Sixty-seventh street. On Mr. Ladew of-
convey him and Mrs. Ladew to their home in
forcing the cabman \$2 for an hour's service,
which was the legal rate, it was refused, the
driver demanding \$6. Magistrate Pool con-
curred with Mr. Ladew that the charge was
exorbitant, and discharged him, asking him if
he did not want to make a counter charge
against the cabman for overcharging. Mr.
Ladew, however, did not care to press the
matter further.

Ferdinand Autenrieth, a well known manu-
facturer of fertilizers, having a plant on the
lower meadows, died at his home, 72 Orange
street, Newark, N. J., on Sept. 24. Mr.
Autenrieth was a member of the Masonic
order and the German Pioneer Verein. His
widow and two daughters survive him. He
was born in Baden sixty-five years ago and
came to this country when quite young, set-
tling in Newark some years later.

A despatch from Chicago says the Ameri-
can Hide & Leather Company has bought
the tannery business of W. N. Eisendrath &
Co., the Walker Oakley Company, and the
Lambeau Leather Company, at an outlay of
\$708,000. The headquarters of the company
will be in New York, with branch offices in
Chicago.

A man experienced in the preparation of
meat extracts, canned meats, soups, etc., is
desired by a large house. See "Business Op-
portunities," page 42.

Ice and Refrigeration

—The annual meeting of the Tri-State Ice Manufacturers' Association will be held in Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, Oct. 17, in the Chittenden Hotel.

—Anderson, Ind., has secured the Wilke Refrigerator Company, headed by Fred J. Wilke and Wescott, of Richmond. The plant will at once be erected.

—The Whyte Packing Company, Ltd., of Stratford, Ont., Can., will build a packing and cold storage plant at that place. Tenders for the building are in, and the work will go ahead.

—A cold storage box will be put in at the New Essex County Hospital for the Insane. This institution is located at Overbrook, N. J., and proposals are now called for the installation.

—Frank Miles Day & Bro., the architects, of 927 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., are engaged on the plans for an ice factory at South and 27th streets of that city. It will have a capacity of 350 tons daily.

—The incorporation of the Automatic Ice Machine Company, of New York, is reported at Augusta, Me. Capital \$500,000. The incorporators are: W. G. Nash, G. W. Dunklee, of Brookline, Mass.; L. C. Cornish, of Augusta.

—Plans are afoot for establishing a large ice factory, cottonseed oil mill and soap factory at Athens, Ga. That city is negotiating with the Messrs. Block, of Macon, holding out favorable inducements for that firm to locate in the former city.

—The Seaside Ice Manufacturing and Cold Storage Company, of Philadelphia, has filed articles of incorporation with a capital of \$150,000. The company will manufacture and sell ice. Its corporators are: T. Fernley Brooks, W. Horace Hoskins and J. Lancaster Daily.

—The Williamsport (Pa.) Artificial Ice Company will enlarge its plant to double its capacity. Jacob F. Kuhn, of Buffalo, N. Y., is one of the chief proprietors of the plant. He is making the contracts for the enlargement, and is now at Williamsport to attend personally to matters there in connection with it.

—Harry T. Saunders will make drawings for an ice manufacturing plant for the Union Ice Company to be erected on Belmont avenue above Girard avenue, Philadelphia. A brick building two stories high, 40x75 feet, is to be built at present, but it will be supplemented in the near future, it is said, by a large addition, 100x200 feet.

—The creamery at Fort Klamath, Ore., has done a prosperous business the past summer. Every day from 100 to 500 lbs. of butter and cheese comes down on the mail boat for shipment to various points in Oregon and California. At present there is only one good creamery, but the demand for butter will soon cause the building of others.

—The Standard Butter Company, principal office at Newark, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital of \$250,000 for the manufacture of butter, cheese, etc. The incorporators are: A. Chase Thompson, George W. Thompson, George F. Andrews, Wm. W. Raymond, Clarence H. Johnson, Henry C. Fish, all of Oswego, N. Y.; Clarence L. Beach, Newark, N. J.

—An English scientist says that liquid air can not do the great things expected of it as a source of power or of refrigeration. He says the cost of manufacture is such that it cannot pay to use the air produced by the evaporation of the liquid for the propulsion of an engine. For refrigeration, he says an ordinary lump of ice beats a bottle of liquid air.

—The names and addresses of the incorporators of the newly organized Florida Fish and Ice Company are as follows: John Sayarese, V. B. McIlvain and W. H. Adams, of Tampa, Fla.; George T. Brown, T. T. Blockson and J. C. Lewis, of Punta Gorda, Fla.; H. W. Hibbs, R. T. Daniel and George P. Clarke, of St. Petersburg, Fla.; W. T. McCreery and F. E. Hale, Cedar Keys, Fla., and P. C. Clarke, of Macon, Ga.

—The Syracuse (N. Y.) Market Association, which will establish a market and cold storage plant at Syracuse, are now getting together the \$300,000 necessary for such a plant. The following local men are prominently connected with the enterprise: W. H. Peck, De Witt, chairman; F. E. Dawley, Fayetteville; George M. Barnes, Syracuse; George H. Roger, Cigarville; Hamlet Worker, Geddes; F. M. Everingham, Onondaga; Franklin Baylis, Syracuse, secretary.

—The statement submitted by the American Ice Company, when its stocks recently were placed in the unlisted department of the New York Stock Exchange, shows that it is a New Jersey corporation, with an authorized capital of \$30,000,000 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, and \$30,000,000 common stock, both issues having a par value of \$100 a share. There is outstanding \$10,152,200 preferred, and \$19,658,300 common stock. Of the former there is \$2,288,200 and of the lat-

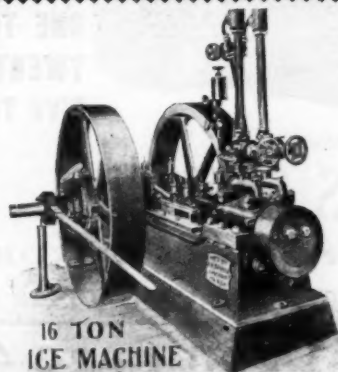
ter \$3,280,800 in the hands of a trustee for the purpose of retiring outstanding preferred and common stocks of the Knickerbocker Ice Company and the Consolidated Ice Company. The statement shows assets of \$35,562,690, of which \$12,978,838 is in real and personal property, \$1,241,442 in cash, and \$496,558 in ice on hand and accounts receivable. The remainder is made up of investments in the stocks of the underlying companies. It is stated that there is no bonded indebtedness, and that the only liability other than capital stock is \$183,190, of bills and vouchers payable. The plants and business of the company are located in Greater New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Camden, Lakewood and Atlantic City.—Philadelphia Stockholder.

ICE TRADE IN FRANCE.

The artificial ice trade in France is far from reaching the importance to which one would think that the French climate ought to lead this class of industry. In the north and east of France, where fairly large quantities of beer are consumed, the use of ice and cold rooms is beginning to be slightly known. It is quite the contrary in the south and wine-growing countries, where they are, as a rule, only beginning to drink beer. However, the difficulty of obtaining a palatably cold water there during the excessive summer heat must necessarily in the future lead to very many important installations. Up till now the greater part of the factories erected in large centers have only been on a small scale. The future is for large factories, which are equipped with modern machinery, and, being able to produce ice at a very small cost, could supply a considerable district and have the machines running all the year round. Thus are explained the failures of many little private businesses started in the south of France.—British Refrigeration.

The wholesale butter dealers of Maryland will endeavor to enlist the farmers in a combined effort to suppress or curtail the trade in butterine. The former show to what extent this product is displacing butter by pointing out "that while in 1888 only 21,313,577 pounds of butterine passed into the hands of consumers, the sales last year reached 87,000,000 pounds—a quantity which equals the annual product in butter of 430,000 cows, worth not less than \$12,927,000, estimating the price of cows at \$30 a head. We wonder if the farmers, for whose consumption this statement was framed, have perceived the important fact that the beef cow is more valuable to the cattle raiser than she would otherwise be, because she furnishes the fat from which the immense butterine product cited was made.—Oil, Paint and Drug Review.

The Chicago (Ill.) Grease & Soap Company has changed its name to the C. Turner Company.



16 TON
ICE MACHINE

COLD MEAT BOXES WITHOUT ICE.

A. H. BARBER MFG. CO.,

229-231 S. WATER ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

REFRIGERATING AND ICE MAKING MACHINES.

We make a specialty of installing refrigerating plants in meat markets, hotels, restaurants, and all kinds of storage houses. Write us for estimates before buying.

CATALOGUE SENT ON APPLICATION.

JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Jr.,
PRESIDENT.

ATLANTIC ALCATRAZ ASPHALT CO.,

OFFICE, 57 East 59th Street, N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Atlantic Alcatraz Asphalt Paint,
Atlantic Alcatraz Roof Paint,
Atlantic Alcatraz Felts.

CONTRACTORS FOR

ASPHALT FLOORS,
WATERPROOFING,
INSULATION, ETC.



ALCATRAZ Is An
ASPHALT Absolute
Insulator.

ASK US FOR PARTICULARS, or,
Wheeler & Thomas, 100-171 Wells St., Chicago, Ill.
Thomas J. Hind, 19 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
Winding & Gezeischap, 609 Pabst Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.
T. J. Lewis Roofing Co., Omaha, Neb.
F. W. Heerwagen, 506 Prudential Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

Oyster Prospects Good.

For the first time in five years oystermen are fairly satisfied with the crop and prospects. They expect the demand for oysters this season to exceed the supply and the quality to be very high.

Oysters are placed to spawn in "spat beds" along the deeper water shores of bays and estuaries. Each is capable of producing 1,000,000 eggs. These rise to the surface, then sink and attach themselves to old shells or stones. After growing for a time they are brought to the surface by dredging. They are broken apart, the barren shells are rejected, and the good ones are removed to the shallower and more sheltered waters to mature for market.

When June, July and August are dry oysters thrive, but when this period is rainy the flow of fresh water from the land makes it impossible for the oysters to get proper

food in the shape of sea water. Then oysters are dark, thin and stunted, not filling the shell. This was the case in 1897-8; the oysters in the shallows were not fit for market, and short-sighted oystermen took a chance. They dredged up the spat-beds, picked out the largest oysters, those properly belonging to the next year's crop, and sent them to market. These were rejected and the cry went up that the crop had failed. Millions of these immature oysters died before they could be again placed on the beds.

The early spring ice floes, heavy last spring, still further depleted the spat beds, and so this year the supply is not too large. Greater care will be taken, no immature stock will be brought in, and the consumer has a treat before him. The shallows are not overstocked and there is less "salad" to prevent the sea water from coming direct to the mollusk.—Mansfield (O.) News.

Meat for the British Army.

The British Government has awarded a contract to the Louisville (Ky.) Packing Company for 4,250,000 pounds of meat in sides and hams, to be furnished the English army at intervals. The meat is to be shipped by way of Toronto to Liverpool and Glasgow. It is said that the contract is the largest of the kind ever placed in Louisville.

A Contemptible Fraud.

Prof. Stiles, the scientific attaché of the United States embassy in Berlin, recently discovered evidence that several large Antwerp firms did an immense business in inferior or diseased pork and beef, which was put in American packages illegally obtained, thus giving them an American brand. The professor is now traveling in Switzerland, Germany and Denmark, in order to complete the chain of evidence needed for the purpose of prosecuting these firms.

ARCTIC FREEZING CO., Cold Storage and Freezing

119, 120 & 121 WEST ST.,

Telephone 1053 CORTLAND. NEW YORK.
ROOTHIAN & ROBINSON, Proprietors.

WATER-PROOF INSULATING PAPERS

FOR LINING

REFRIGERATOR CARS

ICE FACTORIES

COLD-STORAGE WAREHOUSES

AND HOUSEHOLD REFRIGERATORS

That will insure permanent, dry insulation,

ARE MANUFACTURED BY

THE FAY MANILLA ROOFING CO.,
CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY.

Odorless, hard stock, best non-conductors.
Can be made 105 inches wide in carload lots.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

REFRIGERATION AND ICE MAKING.



THREE-TON COMPRESSOR.

Permit Us to Give You An ESTIMATE.

Because we manufacture
and install the

*Simplest,
Most Durable,
Most Efficient
Plants.*

Anyone competent to
operate motive power
can operate them.

**ONE TON TO
TWENTY-
FIVE TONS.**

GEO. CHALLONER'S SONS CO.,
ENGINEERS and FOUNDERS.

35 OSCEOLA STREET, OSHKOSH, WIS.

Try a LITTLE AD. on Page 42.

New York Markets.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, per ton.	Glasgow, per ton.	Hamburg, per 100 lbs.
Oil cake.....	10/	10/	16
Bacon.....	15/	17 1/2	18
Lard, tcs.....	15/	17 1/2	18
Cheese.....	25/	25/	2 M.
Butter.....	25/	30/	2 M.
Tallow.....	15/	17 1/2	18
Beef, per to.....	3/	3 1/2	18
Pork, per bbl.....	2 3/4	2 6	18

Direct port U. K. or continent, large steamers, berth terms, Oct., 3/4. Cork for orders, Oct., 3/9a3/10 1/2.

LIVE CATTLE.

Weekly receipts to September 30:

	Beef.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs
Jersey City.....	3,817	1,136	24,895	7,920	
Statist St.....	2,698	85	19,139		
Fortieth St.....				16,809	
Hoboken.....	1,903	60	611		
Lehigh Val. R. R.....	2,064			3,758	
Baltimore & O.....	1,754				
Weehawken.....	373				
Scatterling.....		117	78		
Totals.....	12,609	145	7,032	44,423	28,487
Totals last week.....	13,129	254	6,756	53,866	33,041

Weekly exports:

	Live Cattle	Live Sheep	Quart. Beef
Eastman Company.....			4,600
Nelson Morris.....			4,640
Armour & Co.....			3,321
J. Shambert & Son.....			373
Schwartzchild & Sulzberger.....			355
Swift and Company.....			3,506
W. W. Brauer Co., Ltd.....			990
W. A. Sherman.....			160
Total shipments.....	1,908		20,418
Total shipments last week.....	2,474	250	12,346
Boston exports this week.....	2,405		15,877
Baltimore.....	896		1,540
Philad'a.....	308		
Newport News.....	350		
Montreal.....	3,706	4,178	
To London.....	2,574	3,059	5,311
To Liverpool.....	4,844		30,470
To Glasgow.....	848	168	
To Bristol.....	655		
To Manchester.....		633	
To Cardiff.....	219	299	
To Newcastle.....	263		
To Hull.....	160		
To Southampton.....			2,048
Totals to all ports.....	9,563	4,178	37,835
Total to all ports last week.....	7,553	1,385	26,651

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES (New York).

Good to prime native steers.....	5 40 a 5 90
Medium to fair native steers.....	4 80 a 5 30
Common native steers.....	4 00 a 4 75
Stags and Oxen.....	2 50 a 4 85
Bulls and dry cows.....	1 75 a 4 00
Good to prime native steers one year old.....	5 15 a 5 35

LIVE CALVES.

Business remains slow on live calves. Prices too high. We quote:

Live calf calves, prime, per lb.....	a 8 1/2
common to good, per lb.....	7 a

LIVE HOGS.

There was a fair run on hogs this week, prices ruling steady. We quote:

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lb) extreme.....	5 05 a 5 10
" heavy.....	5 05 a 5 10
" light to medium.....	5 10 a 5 15
Pigs.....	5 20 a 5 25
Roughs.....	4 05 a 4 25

CHICAGO.

Oct. 5.—Union Stock Yards.—Hogs.—Good steady; others weak; light hogs, \$4.40@4.75; mixed packers, \$4.30@4.70; one load, \$4.75; heavy shipping grades, \$4.10@4.67 1/2; rough packing grade, \$4.10@4.20. Hogs closed weak; packers bought 23,000; shippers, 4,000; left over, 4,000; estimated receipts hogs tomorrow, 24,000.

CINCINNATI.

Oct. 5.—Hog market easy, lower; range, \$3.75@4.70.

EAST BUFFALO.

Oct. 5.—Hogs.—10 cars on sale; market opens 5@10c higher on light; steady on others; pigs and light, \$4.95@5.00; Yorkers, \$4.90@5.00; mixed mediums and heavy, \$4.80@4.90;

roughs, \$4.00@4.25; stags, \$3.00@3.50. Estimated receipts to-day, 56 cars; shipments, 46 cars; shipped to New York, 17 cars; official to New York yesterday, 18 cars; closed about 5c lower on light; steady to strong on heavy grades; pigs and Yorkers, \$4.90@4.95; mixed mediums and heavy, \$4.85@4.90; all sold; more wanted.

EAST LIBERTY.

Oct. 5.—Hogs weak; best medium weights, \$4.95@5.00; best heavy Yorkers, \$4.90@4.95; light and fair Yorkers, \$4.80@4.85; heavy weights, \$4.80@4.85; fair to best pigs, \$4.65@4.80.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Oct. 5.—Hogs active, \$4.75@4.80.

PEORIA.

Oct. 5.—Hog market, steady; light, \$4.45@4.60; mixed, \$4.40@4.55; heavy, \$4.35@4.55; roughs, \$4.00@4.15.

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Business was slow this week, with a fair supply and light demand. We quote:

Lambs.....	5 a 5 1/2
Live sheep, prime.....	4 50 a 4 75
common to medium.....	3 1/2 a 4

LIVE POULTRY.

Business is slow. Young spring stock is neglected, and works out very slowly. Ducks and geese dull and weak. The demand is very light, with a large accumulation. We quote:

Chickens, per lb.....	a 8 1/2
Fowls.....	a 9 1/2
Roosters, old, per lb.....	a 5 1/2
Turkeys, old, per lb.....	a 11 1/2
young, per lb.....	a 7 1/2
Ducks, Western, per pair.....	50 a 70
Geese, ".....	1 10 a 1 35

DRESSED BEEF.

There was a fair demand for beef this week, and good receipts. Little change in prices. We quote:

Choice native, heavy.....	9 a 9 1/2
light.....	a 9 1/2
Common to fair native.....	a 8 1/2
Choice Western heavy.....	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
light.....	7 1/2 a 8
Common to fair Texas.....	6 1/2 a 7 1/2
Good to choice heifers.....	6 1/2 a 7
Common to fair.....	6 a 6 1/2
Choice cows.....	6 a 6 1/2
Common to fair cows.....	5 a 6
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	6 a 6 1/2
Common to fair.....	5 1/2 a 6
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	a 6

DRESSED CALVES.

Business was slow this week, there being a slow demand. Prices still ruling high. We quote:

Veals, city-dressed, prime.....	12 a 13
common to good.....	11 1/2 a 12 1/2
country-dressed, prime.....	11 a 11 1/2
fair to good.....	9 1/2 a 10 1/2
common to fair.....	7 a 9

DRESSED HOGS.

The demand for hogs was fair this week, the market ruling steady. We quote:

Hogs, heavy.....	a 6 1/2
180 lbs.....	a 6 1/2
160 lbs.....	a 6 1/2
140 lbs.....	a 6 1/2
Pigs.....	6 1/2 a 7 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There was a slow demand this week, prices ruling steady. Supply about equal to demand. We quote:

Prime lambs.....	a 9 1/2
Good to choice lambs.....	a 8 1/2
Common to medium lambs.....	7 a 8
Good to prime sheep.....	7 a 8
Common to medium.....	6 a 7

DRESSED POULTRY.

Receipts last six days, 5,834 packages; previous six days, 6,038 packages. There are plenty of simply good marks of fowls while a few fancy fowls with a larger quantity of scalded chickens are obtainable. Scalded chickens are in a badly demoralized condition. Supplies are heavy, demand slow, and holders

are anxious to sell, and do not hesitate to cut prices when necessary. We quote:

Turkeys, young, dry-picked, selected.....	a 10 1/2
" scalded, fair to good.....	a 10 1/2
" old hens and toms.....	a 11 1/2
Spring chickens, Phila., large, per lb.....	a 15 1/2
" mixed weights.....	a 12 1/2
" Penn., mixed weights.....	a 10 1/2
" Western, dry-picked, fcy.....	a 11
" av. prime.....	a 10
" scalded.....	a 10
" fair to good.....	a 9 1/2
" poor.....	a 8 1/2
Fowls, State and Penna., good to prime.....	a 11 1/2
" Western, dry-picked, prime.....	a 11
" Southwestern.....	a 10 1/2
" Western, scalded, av. prime.....	a 10 1/2
" poor to fair.....	a 9 1/2
Old cocks, Western, per lb.....	a 7 1/2
Ducks, Eastern, Spring.....	a 14
" L. I. and Jersey, Spring, per lb.....	a 14
" Western, young, prime, per lb.....	a 8 1/2
" old, per lb.....	a 7 1/2
Geese, Eastern, spring, selected white, per lb.....	a 16 1/2
" dark, per lb.....	a 14 1/2
Squabs, choice, large white, per doz.....	2 60 a 2 85
" dark, per doz.....	1 60 a 1 85

PROVISIONS.

Trade was good this week, prices ruling steady. Western pork loins lower. We quote:

(JOBBER TRADE.)	
Smoked hams, 10 lbs average.....	11 a 12
" 12 to 14.....	11 a 11 1/2
" heavy.....	a 11
California hams, smoked, light.....	a 7 1/2
" heavy.....	a 6 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	a 9 1/2
" (rib in).....	a 9 1/2
Dried beef sets.....	a 16 1/2
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	17 a 18
" shoulders.....	7 1/2 a 8
Pickled bellies, light.....	7 1/2 a 8
" heavy.....	7 a 7 1/2
Fresh pork loins, City.....	10 1/2 a 11 1/2
" Western.....	3 1/2 a 9 1/2

LARDS.

Pure refined lards for Europe.....	a 6 15
" South America.....	6 60 a 6 65
" Brazil (kegs).....	7 75 a 7 95
Compounds—Domestic.....	a 5 25
Exports.....	a 5 50
Prime Western lards.....	5 75 a 5 82 1/2
" City lards.....	5 37 1/2 a 5 60
" lard steaming.....	7 00 a 7 25
" oleo.....	8 50 a 8 25

FISH.

Cod heads off.....	5 a 6
" heads on.....	3 1/2 a 4
Halibut, White.....	12 1/2 a 16
" Grey.....	8 a 10
" Frozen.....	a 8
Striped bass, pan.....	6 a 8
Bluefish, Green.....	8 a 9
Eels, skinned.....	6 a 10
" skin on.....	4 a 5
White perch.....	a 4
Flounders.....	a 4
Salmon, Western, frozen.....	a 7
" Eastern.....	11 a 12 1/2
Smelts, green.....	a 18
Lobsters, large.....	13 a 15
" medium.....	10 a 12 1/2
Herrings, frozen.....	a 4
" green.....	a 4
Red snappers.....	10 a 12 1/2
Mackerel, Spanish, live, large, natives.....	25 a 30
Shad, N. C., bucks.....	a 30
" roes.....	a 30
Scallops.....	1 25 a 1 60
Soft crabs, large.....	35 a 45
" medium.....	20 a 30
Weakfish, frozen.....	4 a 4 1/2
" green.....	a 5
Sea bass, Eastern.....	8 a 12
White fish.....	a 40
Pompano.....	a 40
Haddock.....	3 1/2 a 4 1/2
King fish, native.....	a 20
" frozen.....	a 4
Ciscoes.....	3 1/2 a 4
Prawn.....	50 a 75
Sea trout, large.....	12 1/2 a 18
Sheephead.....	4 a 5
Porgies, L. I.....	a 4
Brook Trout.....	a 5
Butterfish.....	3 a 5
Flukes.....	3 a 4
Green turtles.....	15 a 16

GAME.

Venison, fresh saddles, per lb.....	23 1/2 a 25 1/2
" frozen.....	18 1/2 a 20 1/2
Partridges, prime, per pair.....	1 60 a 2 10
Grouse, prime, undrawn, per pair.....	1 10 a 1 20
" drawn, per pair.....	a 1 00
Woodcock, prime, per pair.....	a 1 35
English Snipe, per doz.....	a 2 60
Grass plover, per doz.....	1 10 a 2 10

BUTTER.

Receipts last six days, 30,488 packages; previous six days, 30,726 packages. Receipts light with a firm confident holding of nearly all grades. Large business is reported in stor-

D. B. MARTIN,

Union Abattoir Company,
OF BALTIMORE.

Grays Ferry Abattoir Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Abattoir Hides, All Selections.

Manufacturers Oleo Oil, Stearine, Neutral Lard, Refined
.....of Tallow, Neats Foot Oil, Pure Ground Bone,
Glues, and all Packing House Products.

Address all Communications to D. B. MARTIN'S MAIN OFFICE,

903 and 904 Land Title Building, - - Philadelphia, Pa.

UNION TERMINAL COLD STORAGE CO.
BALTIMORE, MD.

DIRECT TRACK CONNECTIONS WITH THE

Pennsylvania Railroad Co.,
and its Affiliated Lines.

D. B. MARTIN. President.

F. W. ENGLISH, Superintendent.

Retail Department.

WILL THE PACKERS RETAIL?

Will the packers retail? This may be answered by answering the question: Will the retailers wholesale? By looking at the two questions in one view the answer almost writes itself as if presented by a medium. If the wholesalers should bodily enter the retail field to absorb the trade of the retail marketmen nothing would be left for these but, for self preservation, to enter the wholesale slaughter field to maintain their place. In the same way, if the retail marketmen entered the wholesale field to kill their stuff and retail it, too, either openly or by subterfuge, thus destroying the market for packers' meat and leaving it on their hands or go out of business, nothing would be left for these to do but to open retail markets and fight for an outlet for their stuff. Take a possible case. Suppose that 3,000 butchers in Greater New York, for instance, should combine to kill and then to retail their own meat. The wholesalers would lose 3,000 outlets to the consumer, and have the meat which 3,000 shops used tossed back upon their hands. Would any business interest stand it without a fight for the trade thus imperiled? If, on the contrary, the shop butchers faced the situation of packers opening 3,000 retail markets in New York City, nothing would be left for the marketmen to do but to slaughter their own stuff and bid for the constipative trade of the people. At present neither party seriously contemplates such an invasion of each other's field. We can state that the packers do not, and that the leading butchers do not. If such a state of trade is forced it will be unfortunate for both sides.

SHOP FAT TOO LOW.

Dealers in butchers' shop fat are now making a good margin out of the retailers. The members of the New York Butchers' Fat Melting Association and of similar co-operative concerns get the market difference back in dividends, but those who are outside and sell to fat dealers are not getting enough for their shop fat. They do not have the association members' opportunity of getting back the difference. While the wholesale market for oleo oil has been advancing from 6½¢ in July of last year to 10½¢ now; while stearine has been getting up from 5¢ to 8½¢, and tallow from 3½¢ to 5½¢ in tierces, suet has only risen from 3½¢ and 3¾¢ to 4¢. Shop fat has only advanced from 1½¢ and 1¾¢ to 2¢. Tallow has, thus, increased over 57 per cent, in price while shop fat has advanced barely 14 per cent. The present price of shop fat, based on the present market, should be 2¾¢, or ¾¢ per pound higher than that now given for it. The fat dealers are lagging far behind the tallow market and should give the butcher at least 2½¢ for his shop fat. That would still

leave them a surplus margin of fully ¼¢ per pound as a discrepancy between the relative prices of shop fat and tallow last year and now. In these high and hard times for the retail meat man he needs every just penny which is due him. If, after paying for his carcass, he cannot get a fair price for his beef and for his waste he will indeed be in a bad state. We desire to see all trades prosperous, but at no time do we desire to see Peter and Paul get any more than what is fair and proper between them. Fat is a bit low for the price of tallow and the butcher shops feel it.

OCTOBER AND COUNTRY SAUSAGES.

Beginning with October nearly all butchers begin to make "country sausages." We have just issued from our press the most valuable book ever written on the manufacture of sausages. The amount of spicing and seasoning as well as the correct quantities of ingredients are given in each recipe for the manufacture of each of the 110 different kinds of sausages—good, plain, and fancy—which are made all over the world. Many of these sausages have never been made in the United States. Our sausage book is written by one of the most thorough and practical packinghouse and sausage experts in this or any other country. He is and for years has been a practical packinghouse expert. This is the only sausage book published in the English language. Not a detail is overlooked. The book is written in plain English so that everything can be understood. It will make a fortune or save a fortune for the market butcher by enabling him to use up the trimmings, and cheaper cuts of his shop meat at an enormous profit. For all of this the cost is only \$2.00. Any butcher sending us \$2.00 cash will receive a copy of this valuable new sausage book by return mail, postage free. It is a small investment for everything that is to be known about sausages and sausage making. Write The National Provisioner, 150 Nassau street, New York City, and send the above small sum for one of these priceless books. You will never regret it.

The twenty-five green hides which were carted from a packinghouse to the new experimental tanning plant at Kansas City, Mo., seventeen days ago have been transformed into apparently perfect leather, for shoe manufacturing. The hides are placed in a revolving drum, which is said to greatly hasten the absorption of the tanning fluid.

* The project to establish an immense stock farm or ranch in Maine and make of that State a beef, pork and mutton raising center has advanced to such a point, so it is said, that its promoters already look upon it as an assured fact. It is stated that 64,000 acres of land in Washington county have been secured.

INJURING THE RETAIL TRADE.

The packers have no desire nor intention to go into the retail business. This is positive. All of the big Western houses say such talk is nonsense. These concerns only have their distributing depots or boxes and are content to pursue the present policy, so we are told, as long as they are permitted to do so. Those few retailers who are agitating co-operative slaughtering cannot force the wholesalers from their traditions. This daily newspaper agitation is hurting the retail trade first and the wholesalers secondly. It is doing great harm to both branches of the trade. It can do no good whatever. The rumor of packers giving notice of their entering the retail trade is not true. We can state this absolutely. No such notice has been given and there is no such intention.

DEWEY WEEK AND MEAT.

By interviewing a number of Manhattan butchers we learn that the Dewey holidays were not very good for the average fresh meat trade. At this time of the year most housekeepers have discontinued taking ice. They could not, therefore, keep fresh meats safely for any length of time. Butchers wishing to join in the demonstration closed generally on Saturday and Sunday followed. The general result was a rush upon groceries and provisions. All sorts of cooked, partially cooked, cured and canned meats or ready-to-eat foods were purchased more largely. Housewives themselves desiring to cast the cares of housekeeping as much to the winds as possible and allow them more time for holiday enjoyment cooked as little as possible, and when the day was over felt too tired to stand over a cooking range. All of these things tended to make the slackness for the fresh meat trade. The same causes crowded the grocery and cured meat counters of the grocery, meat market and delicatessen store. For the time that the meat markets were open their counters felt a crush, but the general result for the day was far from satisfactory. The large uneat stocks left in the refrigerators made the wholesale market slack on Monday and Tuesday, and did much towards creating the condition which the marketmen called "dull" and "slow." The wholesale and retail markets had not returned to their normal state until Thursday. One butcher put it this way: "The customers hadn't got the ham, bologna and canned beef taste out of their mouth and their fresh meat taste back until Wednesday, and I guess they had some 'Dewey sandwiches' to eat up yet." The Dewey procession made the retail meat business generally slow for a few days.

"INVINCIBLE" ICE SCALE.

MADE IN TWO SIZES:

No. 3. Weighs 300 lbs. by 5 lbs.
No. 4. Weighs 400 lbs. by 5 lbs.

This Scale meets all the requirements demanded by the "Ice Trade." It is accurate and unbreakable. It relieves all strain. Both the ring at the top and hook are swivel. The dial is nickel with black figures. It is used and highly endorsed by the largest ice companies.

Patents pending.

Write for prices.

PELOUZE SCALE & MFG. CO.
133-139 S. Clinton St., CHICAGO



BACON POINTS OF TAMWORTH HOG.

The following is the standard of excellence for Tamworths adopted by the National Pig Breeders' Association of Great Britain, and formulated with a view to the production of the highest quality of bacon:

Color: Golden red hair in a flesh-colored skin, free from black.

Head: Fairly long, snout moderately long and quite straight, face slightly dished, wide between ears.

Ears: Rather large, with fine fringe, carried rigid and inclined slightly forward.

Neck: Fairly long and muscular, especially in boar.

Chest: Wide and deep.

Shoulders: Fine, slanting, and well set.

Legs: Strong and shapely, with plenty of bone, and set well outside of body.

Pasterns: Strong and sloping.

Feet: Strong and fair size.

Back: Long and straight.

Loin: Strong and broad.

Tail: Set on high and well tasseled.

Sides: Long and deep.

Ribs: Well sprung and extending well up to flank.

Belly: Deep, with straight underline.

Flank: Full and well let down.

Quarters: Long, wide, and straight from hip to tail.

Hams: Broad and full, well let down to hocks.

Coat: Abundant, long, straight and fine.

Action: Firm and free, spirited.

Objections: Black hair, very light or ginger hair, curly coat, coarse mane, black spots on skin, slouch or drooping ears, short or tuned-up snout, heavy shoulders, blocky build, small heart girth, elephantness, wrinkled skin, in-bent knees, hollowness at back of shoulder.

Catchy Restaurant Signs.

Almost every middle class restaurant in this and other large cities is well supplied with wall cards that tell the name and price of various dishes. This is a great convenience to the patrons of the establishments, and the cards may be instrumental in selling certain dishes. At the same time they are usurping the duty of the regular bill of fare.

Inasmuch as printed or written bills of fare are usually put upon the tables of the average restaurant, and the price of every dish is generally shown thereon, I think the wall announcements might be put to better use than they are. Supposing that a dozen or more attractive and appropriate advertisements were scattered round the room, say over each wall table, would they not do more good to the place than a repeated mural bill of fare?

Something after the following styles of cards would, I think, meet with the approval of the regular guests and interest the casual ones.

Regular patrons desiring favorite dishes not on our usual bill of fare, can have same prepared to their order by notifying the waiter.

Please don't hesitate to send back any dish that is not to your liking. Our cooks are expected to give complete satisfaction.

Sneak of the place as you find it. We want to make it known as the best restaurant in the city. If we don't yet know how, we are ready to learn.

We secure the best food the market affords, employ the best cooks and waiters the city affords, and fix charges that all can afford.

If you can suggest any way in which we can add to your comfort or improve our service, please let us know at once.

"Fish, flesh, fowl and fruit

Here must be beyond dispute.

All we serve is fresh and sweet.

Fit for any king to eat!"

When you pay your check, please report any inattention on the part of the waiters. They are paid to see that you are satisfied.

Food, service and price are the three claims we make for public patronage. We believe these claims are allowed by our patrons.

A dissatisfied guest would be a reproach to the house. If you have a complaint, kindly tell us about it.—John C. Graham in Printer's Ink.

BUTCHER MONEY LAUNDRIED.

A fastidious lady in New York who has a mortal aversion to contagious and infectious diseases washes and laundries her paper money which is given in change by the butcher. She thinks a meat market is a dirty sort of place and that the treasury bills issuing from there are soiled with all sorts of decomposing agencies. Before she will take the notes taken at the market by her maid to go shopping on the fashionable thoroughfares of New York City she makes her maid thoroughly wash them in hot water with soap suds and then iron them like she would a pocket handkerchief or a piece of delicate lace. When washed and spread out to dry they do not resemble their former selves, and after being thus laundried and ironed they look as fresh and crisp as new bills just from the sub-treasury. The water in which they have been washed is dirty and filthy enough to be sure, but the butcher had little to do with thumbing the cash as it is handled by the dainty fingers of the "summer-girl" cashier. But my lady can shop in the swell dry goods stores with her rehabilitated bills and feel cleanly in every detail of her toilet and her cash.

Treasury bills are of the finest silk weave with hair linings and render them a proper subject for the laundry. Paper money is full of disease anyhow, so it is hard to see how the sensitive shopper can be criticised except in the fact that she falsely libels the meat man when she thinks that he is the cause of her soiled finances. She should also make her pet dog lick her coins bright and clean—then kill the dog.

Lost His Chewing Gear.

Joseph White's peace of mind and his stomach was thrown into a panic by the loss of his plate of artificial teeth. Joseph is a respectable and well-to-do butcher at 1702 East Biddle street, Baltimore, Md. He can't have a good yawn, or give a customer a piece of his mind with his tongue, or argue the meat or any other question without removing his "chewing gear," because the plate is badly made and has poor suction. When he listens to a good joke and feels his risibles twitching in readiness for the laugh at the funny point, he twists his index finger around in his mouth and lifts out the chewing apparatus, lays it on the table as a grim reminder, and spreads his face out in pleasing triumph, often to the discomfiture of the story teller. The other day Joseph White mislaid his "ivories" on a box in his cellar, and thought he had lost them. After spending several dollars in advertising for them, and sending couriers all over town to places where he had been laughing, or arguing, in the hope of recovering his teeth, he remembered that he was in the cellar getting out some boxes. He had to talk to an assistant, and took the teeth out so that he could do the subject justice. In his intensity he forgot to replace them, and finally forgot where had laid them, hence the long hunt through the papers and the town for them. It is said that Joseph now carries his teeth in his hand, so as to be ready for any one who reads his ad. to him or asks him about them.

Too Strong a Dip.

A Montana man bought 150 fine Merino bucks recently at a cost of \$15 each and dipped them in a carbolic dip in the proportion of 1 to 27. He turned them out to grass, but one by one they began to die. A veterinary surgeon made an examination of one of the dead animals and found the lungs badly inflamed and the lining of the stomach peeled off when he scraped it as though it had been cooked with some acid. The dip should have been made in the proportion of 1 to 80.—Denver Field and Farm.

Spanish Beef.

Purchase a nice tender round or rump steak weighing about two pounds, put the meat on a board and pound it with something flat, like the side of a cleaver, until quite soft, then cut it into thin strips, cut four raw potatoes into thin slices, having washed and pared them. Peel and cut into thin slices four good sized onions. Put in the bottom of a pudding dish a layer of meat, then a layer of steakpotatoes, about a tablespoonful of butter cut into bits, and the onions. Pour over it if you have it two tablespoonsfuls of good thick sour cream. Cover the pudding dish, stand it in a steamer or in a kettle of boiling water and boil continuously for an hour and a half.

Another recipe used by the Spanish and which is exceedingly nice, is made by taking four pounds of beef steak, either from the round or loin, pat it down with the flat side of a cleaver until it is quite tender, then cover it with thin slices of bacon; dust lightly with white pepper and then heavily with red pepper. Roll and tie, rub it on all sides with plenty of butter. Put it into a baking pan, pour over it one cupful of sweet milk and half cupful of water; cover and cook slowly for two hours, basting frequently.—October Ladies' Home Journal.

The Butchers' Association, of Montreal, Canada, had their annual picnic and a good time. The net receipts of the event, after all expenses were paid, were \$575. This plucky association in one resolution bastes the abattoir company, and in the next resolve to give an entertainment on October 17 in aid of Hospital Gamelin.

HONOR WHERE HONOR IS DUE.

Freeze-em...

Will keep Steaks, Chops, Ribs, Cuts, Neats, Tenderloins, Pork Loin, Pork Sausages, Quarters of Beef, Chopped Beef, Veal, Mutton, Poultry, etc., from 1 to 3 Weeks just as fresh.

Prevents Sliming and Mould on Meat, and Absolutely Does Away With the Necessity of Trimming, Thereby Making a Great Saving to Butchers.

AS IF THE MEAT WERE FROZEN.

Freeze-em Is Healthful. It cannot be Detected, and does not destroy the Natural Flavor of the Meat.

Invented and Manufactured Only By
B. HELLER & CO.
 CHEMISTS,
 249-251-253 S. Jefferson St., Chicago, U.S.A.
 WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

Local and Personal

** The steer which terrorized the East St. Louis people last week is now tamed in tin cans. He is ready for the front.

** Samuel Adler, Joseph A. Adler and Joseph Lyons, who constitute the butcher firm of Samuel Adler & Co., at Fort Green Place and Wallabout, on Wednesday filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities are placed at \$8,793. Samuel Adler's at \$245, and Joseph Lyons' at \$10,377. No assets.

** John Scheplein, butcher, of 78 Humboldt street, Brooklyn, was driving a load of beef in Graham avenue when trolley cars hit the conveyance and scattered things. Scheplein was thrown from the wagon when the second car struck it and was badly hurt about the head.

** The ordinance prepared and introduced to the B. of C. Hamilton, O., creates the office of milk inspector and provides that he shall be a physician.

** Morris Weil, formerly with Nelson Morris & Co., and late with Joe Heidelberger, at Ninetieth street and Third avenue, has been secured by the Cudahy Packing Company, of South Omaha, Neb., as manager of the company's Harlem branch. The trade knows Mr. Weil very well.

** Adams Bros. Company have moved from their recent commodious premises at West Washington market to the more acceptable stands formerly occupied by the Eastmans Company of New York along the dock on the south side of the same market. The move was made the end of last week. This concern has been doing a vigorous and increased business since it entered the trade arena.

** F. O. Nichols has been promoted from Schwarzschild & Sulzberger's Green Island branch to manage the big and handsome plant the company has just opened at Trenton, N. J.

** Manager Cox, of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger's Troy (N. Y.) branch, has been promoted from this excellent box to manage the important box of the company at Green Island.

** C. E. Huntley, the architect of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, left on Saturday night for Kansas City, Kan., in the interest of the company's new buildings which are now in course of erection there.

** Mr. S. Well, secretary of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, is now in Kansas City in connection with the company's business.

** A. F. Asher Wright, of Nelson, Morris & Co.'s branch at Jamaica, L. I., has the sympathy of the trade over the nervous trouble of his wife, which produced such a sadly tragic result Friday morning of last week. Mr. Wright's home is at Hardenbrook avenue. His beautiful home was happy and the family are highly esteemed. Mrs. Wright died from the wounds of her own irresponsible act at noon. Her husband was absent at the time. Mr. Wright always kept a loaded revolver in his sleeping apartments. The unfortunate society leader had experienced increased nervousness since the birth of her last child. At times this caused alarm.

** William Rehms, the Brooklyn butcher, whose home is at 432 Flushing avenue, lies in the Homoeopathic Hospital, at the point of death from poison, which he believes was given him by his wife, who, it is believed, is hiding in Newark, N. J. Rehms is about 42 years old, and his wife seven years younger. The pair have been married about a year.

** The Boetcher Brothers, of Carlstadt, N. J., by the knives of whom Frederick Smith was believed to have been killed a few months ago, are now in trouble again. They are butchers at Carlstadt. John Boetcher is in Hackensack jail, charged with stabbing Henry Boetcher, his brother, four times for no apparent cause.

** Frey Brothers have nearly completed their big meat mart at Main street, St. Elmo, Tenn. The building for this market has been in course of erection for some time. It will be a nice place.

** R. L. Rice has entered the retail meat line by opening a retail meat market in the Shirley Building, on Main street, St. Elmo, Tenn. It will make a catchy appearance, and Mr. Rice should do a good trade.

** A new butcher shop was opened at 36th street and Third avenue on Monday. Few corners have such a number of meat markets about it. The butcher shops outvoted the saloons there, and that is an unusual thing. There are five butcher shops and as many grocery stores in a stone's throw, and a short throw at that.

The packinghouse butchers will unite in a general festive outing at Witzell's, College Point, L. I., to-day (Saturday). Those who cannot go up to-night will miss a good time. The United Butchers' outing is a pleasant occasion for shaking off brain rust and loosening stiff joints made sore by sitting around waiting for trade these high-price times. The "meat fraternity" always have a smile and pleasant greeting for the visitor at their nights of pleasure. Those who wander over to Witzell's will feel better when the night of fun and good fellowship is over.

** The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company's E. M. B. A. will hold their annual ball and banquet on December 15. The members are already at work to make this the most brilliant and the most successful of all of their notable affairs. The time is more than two months ahead, but the occasion is worth noting now for an open date. It will gallop around before one suspects its coming.

Livers by the Pound.

The United Dressed Beef Company began this week to sell livers by the pound wholesale instead of the old way for a lump sum. The price is 4c per pound. At this figure a cow's liver is worth to the company 50 cents to 60 cents each instead of 25 cents to 35 cents each by the old lump sum rule. This company is slaughtering very fine beef and a lot of it these days in spite of the high price for cattle and the necessarily high price of beef. A sight of such stock should forever make the slanderers of our beef heartily ashamed of themselves.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

At the great field day of the Columbus (O.) Retail Butchers' Association, the following were the results of the chief events:

Lents Beltz, of Cleveland, O., won the beef dressing contest in 5 minutes and 59 seconds. He won the championship of Ohio on August 23 last in 5 minutes and 30 seconds. Albert Maier won the calf-killing contest in 5 minutes and 7 seconds. Albert Gilbert coming second. Then Albert Gilbert won the sheep-killing contest with Edward Ballantine second.

The lean man's race, the fat man's race and numerous contests between girls, men and horses, in their respective classes, ate up the day and filled its hours with pleasure to the vast crowd.

The American rules governing beef dress-

ing contests were adopted. They are as follows:

First.—Cattle shall weigh not less than 1,200 pounds alive, and shall be free from glands and must have no feed for thirty hours preceding contest, but must have plenty of water.

Second.—There shall be three judges who shall be considered honorable men and thoroughly acquainted with the dressing of beef; also three official time keepers.

Helpers' duties:

Third.—Knock the bullock, bleed, skin head properly, pitch up bullock, skin both fore feet properly, raise windpipe or gullet, skin out paunch leg or right hind leg, to gambrel joint properly, open bullock, saw or split brisket or crotch; helper shall be careful not to infringe on dresser's points in doing work; if he does, points shall be taken off dresser's tab accordingly. Helper shall put beef-free on hooks in position; helper to empty bullock and mark kidneys; helper to assist dresser in handling tools, and to beat out the fells if necessary.

Fourth.—When helper has prepared bullock for dresser, and dresser declared himself ready, judge shall allow dresser ten seconds to prepare for the call of time.

Fifth.—Points to be considered as follows:

1. Fifteen points for opening, rimming and siding bullock.
2. Five points for legging.
3. Fifteen points for rumping and backing.
4. Fifteen points for splitting.
5. Ten points for clearing shank and dropping hide.
6. Twenty points for time of 8 minutes.
7. Ten points for general neatness.
8. Ten points for condition of hide.

This constituting the 100 points to the credit, contestants will be allowed 8 minutes to dress the bullock in. The following points will be deducted for the following defects:

Twenty points off for every minute over the allotted time and 10 points allotted in his favor for every minute less, dresser to call time when finished and he will not be allowed near carcass or hide until the judges have made inspections.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Jersey City, N. J., at their meeting at Roeke's Hall, Morgan and Grove streets, of that city, enrolled twenty new members. An effort is being made to enroll all of the retail meat men of Hudson county. At the meeting Thursday night the association received more encouragement.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Albany, N. Y., are talking of a local slaughterhouse and cold storage plant. The people of Albany eat nearly 300,000 pounds of beef weekly. Of this quantity the Armour's sell 60 cattle; Nelson Morris & Co., 40 head; Gutmann, 60 head; Hammond, 100 head; and local dealers the balance of the 370 odd head consumed.

The Butchers' and Grocers' Associations and all the outside retailers of Topeka, Kan., are making big preparations to give the famous Twentieth Kansas a great reception upon the arrival of this regiment from Manila. The Twentieth Kansas deserves a rousing time and the meat people are just the ones to do it "brown up."

An effort is being made by National Secretary Haley to form the butchers of Haverhill and Lawrence, Mass., into a combined association and then affiliate them with the Eastern League of the National Association.

The Butchers' and Dairymen's Market Ordinance has been passed at Birmingham, Ala. There is a strong hint of municipal ownership in it.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Schenectady, at its last meeting, decided that the retail markets shall be kept open every evening except Tuesdays and Thursdays.

The butchers of Saratoga have organized themselves into an association. It is affiliated with the New York State body, and will naturally be in the Eastern League of the National.

The West Side Association of retail butchers of New York is again making a slight move in the former abattoir scheme which was unsuccessfully urged recently.

The Retail Grocers' Association of Hoboken, N. J., has joined the Retail Butchers' Association in the crusade to force the closing of the meat and provision stores on Sunday.

DARLING BROTHERS' COMPANY,

405 W. 14th St., Near 14th St. Station of 9th Ave. "L."
TELEPHONE No. 9440-16th St. Convenient Surface Cars All Over.

DEALERS IN

Choice City Dressed Beef,
Mutton, Poultry, Game, Tongues, Hams, Bacon, Lard, &c.

Mortgages, Bills of Sale and Business Record

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded up to Friday, October 6, 1899:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. Mortgages.

Roth, Sarah, 1846 Lexington ave.; to Wm. Roth (contract) (filed Oct. 2) \$1
Lazarowitz, L., 39 Essex st.; to J. Schmidt (filed Oct. 2) 90
Cohen, B., 59 Chrystie st.; to M. Rose (wagon) (filed Oct. 2) 122
Cummins, G., 822 Amsterdam ave.; to O. Scanlon (filed Oct. 2) 150
Roth, Wm., 1613 Park ave.; to J. Deutsch (filed Oct. 5) 150

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. Mortgages.

Bankhead, James, 506 Myrtle ave.; to Charles E. Nuner (filed Sept. 28) \$150
Uhl, Leonard, 372 Knickerbocker ave.; to Elizabeth Buss (filed Oct. 3) 50
Ibey, N. F., 237 Myrtle ave.; to S. Baron (filed Oct. 4) 35
Lehner, Joseph, 187 Bridge st.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (R.) (filed Oct. 5) 130

Bills of Sale.

Matz, Michael, 306 Knickerbocker ave.; to John Ziegler (filed Sept. 28) \$200

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded up to Friday, October 6, 1899:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. Mortgages.

Leland, W., Jr., Fifty-sixth st. and Seventh ave.; to J. H. Browning (R) (filed Oct. 2) secures rent
Buckley, A. N., 928 Eighth ave.; to E. R. Biehler (filed Oct. 2) \$97
Sufirin, J., 301 Mulberry st.; to M. Levin (filed Oct. 2) 33
Oneto, P., 160 Sixth ave.; to S. Caramella (filed Oct. 2) 400
Mossar, M., 76 E. Houston st.; to I. Cameler (filed Oct. 2) 300
Russ, John, 614 Grand st.; to S. Kahn (R.) (filed Oct. 3) 350
Topper, C., 1298 Third ave.; to S. Levin (filed Oct. 4) 400
Bloom, Louis, 18 Chrystie st.; to B. Smursch (filed Oct. 5) 70
Chasis, J. B., 34 W. Third st.; to Duparquet, H. & M. Co. (filed Oct. 5) 172
Blau, J., 290 E. Houston st.; to Duparquet, H. & M. Co. (filed Oct. 5) 275
Brasch, A., 185 Bowery; to S. Baron (filed Oct. 5) 240

Herman, Annie, 104 Allen st.; to S. Levin (R.) (filed Oct. 5) 42
Barrett, J. W., 187 Bowery; to E. Hirsch (filed Oct. 5) 200
Nathanson & Workman, 221 Bowery; to A. Eisenbad (filed Oct. 5) 200
Jansen, Peter, 1015 Third ave.; to A. F. Hahn (filed Oct. 5) 800
Cuddebach, W. E., 205 Seventh ave.; to J. A. Westervelt (filed Oct. 5) 151
Gorney & Friedman, 101 Prince st.; to E. R. Biehler (filed Oct. 5) 130
Gleason, Mary, 1797 Third ave.; to E. R. Biehler (filed Oct. 5) 60

Bills of Sale.

Billorie, Cath., 337 E. 115th st.; to V. Coggiani (filed Oct. 2) \$500
Beraza, M., 134 Third ave.; to L. Pione (half int.) (filed Oct. 5) 180
Blau, John, 275 E. Houston st.; to F. Grince (filed Oct. 5) 300

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. Mortgages.

Helfst, Henry, 240 York st.; to John P. Helfst (filed Oct. 2) \$1,500
Hoffmann, Charles, 1719 Fulton st.; to E. R. Biehler (filed Oct. 3) 114
Goldstein, Abraham J., 7 Seigel st.; to Elias Laschinsky (filed Oct. 5) 100
Heissenbittel, Henry, 160 Smith st.; to Martin Heissenbittel (filed Oct. 5) 620

Bills of Sale.

Helfst, John P., 240 York st.; to Henry Helfst (filed Oct. 2) \$2,000
Schneiderle, Philip, 727 Bedford ave.; to John Schoenberger (filed Oct. 3) 110
Meyer, Louis, 160 Smith st.; to Henry Heissenbittel (filed Oct. 5) Nom.

BUSINESS RECORD.

CONNECTICUT.—Guy C. Johnston, Winstead; meat market; filed voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Claude E. Jarboe, Washington; provisions, etc.; chattel deed of trust, \$357.

IDAHO.—Clark & Brooks, Dubois; meat; closed.—Price & Son, Samaria; meat; sold out.

ILLINOIS.—Hopkins Grocery Co., Peoria; market, etc.; sold out.

INDIANA.—Alex. Laurentz, Fort Wayne; meat; sold out.—Daniel Hardman, Ligonier; restaurant; sold out.—Timothy C. Watkins, Rome City; meat, etc.; sold out.—O. N. Long, et al., Richmond; wholesale meats; R. E. mortg., \$200.

KENTUCKY.—Charles Megerie, Newport; wholesale and retail meats; damaged by fire; insured.

MAINE.—H. E. Wilson, South Paris; provisions, etc.; sold out.—N. C. Rice, et al., Bath; beef, etc.; quit claim R. E., \$1, etc.—Herbert W. Joyce, Swans Island; fish packer; R. E. mortg., \$1,500.

MASSACHUSETTS.—L. B. Goodspeed & Co., Boston; wholesale fresh fish; dissolved.—S. Guilford & Son, Williamsburg; meat; Geo. L. Guilford, dead.—Daniel D. Cates, Lawrence; provisions; chattel mortg., \$600.—Marie Lumena Larrivee, Lawrence; provisions; chattel mortg., \$100.

NEW YORK.—E. B. Sadler & Co., Elmira; meats; sold out.—L. S. Travers, Palmyra; meat; sold out.—Frederick Murr, Rochester; meat; succeeded by Murr Bros.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Geo. Brown, Erie; meat; closed by sheriff.—A. Dressel, Pittsburgh; butcher; R. E. mortg., \$4,000.—Jas. Martin, Pittsburgh; meat market; judgt., \$105.

RHODE ISLAND.—James Sherry & Co., Providence; meat, etc.; succeeded by Frank Sherry.—David A. Crowell, Providence; meat; executive, \$132.

New Shops.

Walter S. Barr will in a few days open his meat market at Parkersburg, W. Va.

Palmer Bros. have opened their new meat market on Spring street, Morningside, Mass. John Hintz, under the firm name of J. H. Hintz & Co., has again entered the retail meat line as butcher at stalls 1 and 3 of the market house, Wilmington, N. C.

Henry Eppes, last Saturday, opened his new retail market at Ellsworth, Me.

A. L. Kelly has opened a new meat market at Eastwood, N. Y., in addition to his grocery store there.

Guy Garrow will shortly open a new meat market in the Tillotson block at Montgomery Center, Vt.

Chapman Fertig & Wagner have opened their new meat market on Byal avenue, West Park, Ohio.

Frank S. Mang, of Little Falls, is about to open a new meat market at Dolgeville, N. Y., on North Main street.

Last Friday Dunn Bros., of the New York grocery store at Rome, N. Y., opened a meat department in connection with their business.

L. M. Kiley has opened his new retail market in the Holton block, Medford, Mass.

Charles B. Smith has reopened his meat market at West Steuben street, Bath, N. Y.

Business Changes.

W. T. Sherman has purchased the meat market of L. S. Travers at Geneseo, N. Y. He takes possession on the 16th inst.

Fehr & Zellers succeed C. W. Zellers at 116 Exeter street, Reading, Pa., in the retail meat business.

H. Jerome Spencer has bought out the Klondike market of Charles H. Burke, at Mystic, Conn. Mr. Burke removes to Red Bank, N. J.

Harry Brown has purchased the interest of Grant Dickerson at Hickory Corners, Mich.

William Millemann, of Grand Haven, and Fred Hammer, of Alma, have purchased the market business of Huff & Beach, at Alma, Mich.

William Maher has bought Peter Cool's meat market at Mendon, Mich.

** The Board of Health meat inspectors for the two weeks ending Oct. 4, condemned the following quantities of meats: Beef, 6,950 lbs.; veal, 4,720 lbs.; mutton, 1,800 lbs.; poultry, 9,610 lbs.; hogs, 4,250 lbs.; pork, 3,090 lbs.; 8 calves, 400 lbs.; 1 barrel game, 200 lbs.; total, all meats, 31,020 lbs.

THE LEWIS Portable Ice Machine

IS JUST ADAPTED TO THE USE OF

Retail Butchers, Ice Cream Saloons, Liquor
Stores, Dairies, Creameries, etc.

An investment of a few hundred dollars makes you independent of the
Ice Man, and saves you money.

For particulars, write, and explain your wants to

The Machine was described in this paper on
May 20th, 1899. Page 25.

THE LEWIS MFG. CO.,

134 LIBERTY STREET, . . . NEW YORK.

Friday's Closings.

COTTONSEED OIL.—On Friday the tone was increasingly strong, with very little disposition to sell as the seed market was even more excited, and the mills could not see their way clear to sell the oil. For crude in tanks 24c was bid in Memphis, 23c in Texas, and 23c in the Southwest, while to 25c was asked.

TALLOW.—On Friday the market stood quiet and unchanged. The sale of city in hogsheds did not go through at 5½c, and the contract deliveries to the home trade, therefore necessarily went in at 5½c. There are offers to sell at 5½c, but no lower.

OLEO-STEARINE.—The increased urgency of demand has led to the buying of five carloads, or about 150,000 pounds, to come here from the West, at 8½c, laid down here.

Exports of Provisions.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from the principal Atlantic seaboard, their destination, and a comparative summary for the week ending Sept. 30, 1899, is as follows:

to.	Week ending Sept. 30, 1899.	Same week, 1898.	Nov. 1, '98, to Sept. 30, '99.
PORK, BBLs.			
U. Kingdom...	9,521	1,123	82,962
Continent...	1,033	1,251	42,670
So. & Cen. Am.	870	215	21,469
W. Indies...	1,565	1,051	97,322
Br. No. Am.	61	270	10,817
Other countries	13	65	3,897
Total	4,490	3,975	259,167

HAMS AND BACON, LBS.			
U. Kingdom...	9,973,613	11,969,635	690,227,893
Continent...	2,032,600	2,986,469	137,242,013
So. & Cen. Am.	56,950	91,400	5,335,345
W. Indies...	307,950	63,150	12,081,663
Br. No. Am.	4,725	46,075	901,550
Other countries			
Total	12,375,898	15,156,729	846,188,539

LARD, LBS.			
U. Kingdom...	3,351,119	5,015,561	268,194,917
Continent...	5,439,717	8,510,621	319,068,901
So. & Cen. Am.	665,660	637,540	22,929,114
W. Indies...	239,220	129,390	25,174,933
Br. No. Am.	1,120	700	275,732
Other countries	1,020	53,160	2,680,190
Total	9,807,856	14,346,972	638,323,787

Recapitulation of the week's reports.
Week ending Sept. 30, 1899.

From	Pork, Bbls.	Bacon and Hams, Lbs.	Lard, Lbs.
New York	3,151	3,962,975	3,805,950
Boston	709	4,675,590	1,800,122
Portland, Me.	...	39,375	...
Phila., Pa.	...	1,349,250	879,049
Baiton, Md.	493	29,585	252,407
Norfolk	...	...	200,200
Newport News	...	...	1,726,981
New Orleans	53	82,750	34,980
Montreal	...	2,162,288	908,077
St. John, N.B.	...	...	...
Pensacola	...	71,175	...
Total	4,490	12,375,898	9,697,856

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, '98, to Sept. 30, '99.	Nov. 1, '97, to Oct. 1, '98.	Increase.
Pork, lb.	51,833,400	47,624,400	4,209,000
Hams, ben, lb	846,188,539	876,867,907	...
Lard, lb	638,323,787	622,520,516	15,803,271

*Decrease hams and bacon, 30,669,268 lb.

* The factories at Indian Cove and Bucks Harbor, Nos. 10 and 11, at Machias, Me., owned by the Standard Sardine Syndicate, have closed their doors, nearly 300 operatives thus becoming idle. Mr. I. M. Bangs, manager of the Bucks Harbor plant, explains as the reason for closing the business so early in the season is that a big fight is on between the two syndicates, Nos. 1 and 2, and that all expenses possible must be curtailed.

* Two large shipments of codfish have recently been received by wholesale dealers in Jacksonville, Fla., direct from Christiansen, Norway. It has always been the custom heretofore to import this commodity from Havana; but this new way appears to be the cheapest and best, and will be used in future.

Chicago Markets

LARDS.

Choice, prime steam	5.45	a
Prime steam	5.40	a
Neutral	5	a
Compound	5	a

STEARINES.

Oleo-stearines	1	8
----------------	---	---

OILS.

Lard oil, Extra	38	a
Lard oil, Extra, No. 1	35	a
Lard oil, No. 1	29	a
Lard oil, No. 2	27	a
Oleo oil, "Extra"	9½	a
Neatsfoot oil, Pure	45	a
Neatsfoot oil, Extra	28	a
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	35	a
Tallow oil	42	a

TALLOW.

Packers' Prime	5½	a	5½
No. 2	4½	a	4½
Edible tallows	5½	a	6

GREASES.

Brown	3½	a	3½
Yellow	3½	a	3½
White, A	4½	a	4½
White B	4½	a	4½
Bone	4½	a	4½

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat	1½	a	1½
Inferior or black fat	1½	a	2
Suet	3	a	...
Shop Bones, per 100 lb.	30	a	...

COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y., in tanks	25½	a	26
Crude, in tanks	22	a	22½
Butter oil, barrels	32	a	34

FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood, per unit	1.70
Hoof meal, per unit	1.40
Concent. tankage, 15 to 16 p. c. unit	1.37½
Unground t'k'g. 10 to 11 p. c. per ton	16.50
Unground t'k'g. 9 and 20 p. c. per ton	14.50
Unground t'k'g. 8 and 20 p. c. per ton	13.00
Unground t'k'g. 6 and 35 p. c. per ton	12.00
Ground raw bones	23.00 a 24.00
Ground steam bones	18.50

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns No. 1	\$190 a \$205 per ton	65-70 lb av
Horns	\$20.00 to \$22.00 per ton	
Round Shin Bones	\$62.50 to \$67.50 per ton	
Flat Shin Bones	\$41.00 to \$42.00 per ton	
Thigh Bones	\$100 per ton, 90-100 lb av	

PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork loins	7½	a	7½
Pocket pieces	5½	a	5½
Spare ribs	5½	a	5½
Trimnings	5½	a	5½
Boston butts	6½	a	7
Cheek meat	3½	a	4

CURING MATERIALS.

Pure open kettle sugar	4½	a	4½
White, clarified sugar	5½	a	5½
Plantation, granulated sugar	5½	a	...

COOPERAGE.

Barrels	1.02½	a	1.06
Lard, tierces	1.20	a	...

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Oct. 6.—Beef.—Strong; extra Indian mess, 70s; prime mess, 65s. Pork.—Strong; prime Western, 52s 6d. Hams.—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., dull, 50s 6d. Bacon.—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs., firm, 39s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lbs., firm, 35s; long clear middles light, 30 to 35 lbs., firm, 35s 6d; long clear middles heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., firm, 34s; short clear backs, 17 to 18 lbs., firm, 33s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., steady, 38s 6d. Shoulders.—Square, 12 to 14 lbs., firm, 30s 6d. Lard.—Steady; prime Western in tierces, 28s 9d; American refined in pails, 30s 6d. Butter.—Finest United States, 98s; good, 73s. Cheese.—Firm; American finest white, 54s 6d; American finest colored, 56s. Tallow.—Firm; prime city, 26s 6d; Australian in London, 27s 6d. Cottonseed Oil.—Hull refined November-April dull, 17s 6d.

Business Opportunities.

WANTED.

MAN thoroughly experienced in the preparation of meat extracts, canned meats, soups, etc.; qualified to take entire charge of this department of a large business. Address, stating age, salary expected, and giving full particulars of experience and references. Box 49, The National Provisioner, Rialto Building, Chicago.

WANTED:

A complete outfit of modern second-hand Packinghouse Machinery, in first-class condition. State what you have and the make. Address, L. S. E., Box 82, care of The National Provisioner, 150 Nassau Street, New York.

S. & S. PACKINGHOUSE IMPROVEMENTS.

On Monday the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company opened their superb new branch house at the corner of B and Seventh streets, Washington, D. C. The business was transferred from their old stand at 1009 B street. This new plant is said to be the finest of its kind in the District of Columbia. It is a handsome three-storied brick building with a front made of fancy narrow cream colored brick finished with medallion and copper trimmings. The structure is 25x100 feet in size. The inside is finished in keeping with the striking outside. The rich oak trimmings give an artistic and luxurious aspect which becomes such a fine building. This plant has every modern convenience and improvement money and skill could install therein. Mr. Havens, the manager of the old box, will manage the new one. He has a choice business location.

After two months of idleness, on account of inability to get lumber, the work on the spacious branch of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger plant, at Syracuse, N. Y., operations have been renewed. A large force of hands have just been put on to rush the work to completion. If no further hitch occurs this house will be ready for occupancy by December 1 next.

Building at Pittsburg.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company are about deciding on a favorable location for extensive improvements pending the transfer of their business at Pittsburg, Pa., to more commodious and better quarters. Their branch house in that city was, some time ago, damaged by fire.

* The Interstate Stockyards Company in Indianapolis opened its new yards informally last week. Manager Tolin was gratified at the volume of business done. President D. P. Erwin was solicitous for the comfort of the visitors, and made them welcome. The stockpens cover eight acres. Among the out-of-town visitors were representatives of stock commission firms from Philadelphia, New York, Jersey City, Boston, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Louisville. The receiving scales at the yards are said to be the largest in the world.

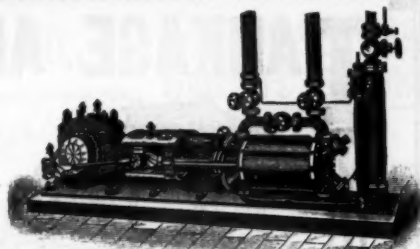
THE REASONS WHY
**The Linde
Is Best.**

It uses *Less Power, Fuel, Water, Oil.*
It is *Simple, Durable, Easily Operated.*
It can be run at High Speed, and there is no
danger of explosion.
It is the most economical in Use of Ammonia.

MANUFACTURED BY

Our Record.
3,800
Machines in Successful
Operation.
Catalogue free.

THE
Fred W. Wolf Company,
143 Rees Street, Chicago, Ill.



Our Guarantee
Covers not only Construction
and Capacity — *But*
also Consumption of Fuel,
Water and Ammonia.



Power Meat Chopper



Rotary
Smoked Beef Shaver



Meat and Food Chopper

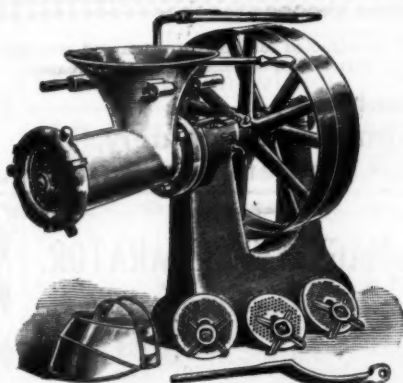


New "Rapid"
Coffee and Spice Mill

ENTERPRISE

Power Meat Choppers

TINNED



No. 56, \$125.00 No. 66, \$225.00
No. 76, Steam Jacket, \$275.00

Send for our Illustrated Catalogue

The Enterprise Manufacturing Co. of Pa.

Third and Dauphin Streets

Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.



Sausage Stuffer
and Lard Press



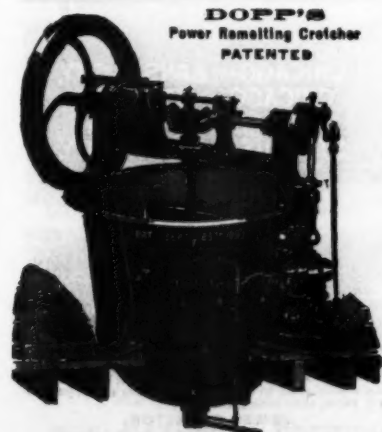
Smoked Beef Shaver



Meat and Food Chopper



New "Rapid"
Coffee and Spice Mill



DOPP'S
Power Remelting Croisher
PATENTED

H. WM. DOPP & SON, THE LEADING HOUSE.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**SOAP MAKERS' AND BUTCHERS'
MACHINERY,**

462 Ellicott Street Buffalo, N. Y., U. S. A.

ONLY HIGH GRADE GOODS AND ABSOLUTELY THE BEST.

Seamless Steam Jacketed Cast-Iron Kettles, with and without Ag-
tators, Improved Lard Dryer, Mixer and Cooler,
Steam Jacketed Vacuum Pans, etc.

Full Line of Soap Makers' Machinery

Descriptive circular and catalogue on application.



**DOPP'S STEAM JACKETED KETTLE
PATENTED.**

TANKAGE AND FERTILIZER PRESSES.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

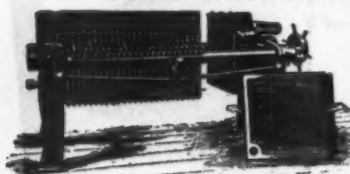
FOR OIL, LARD, SUGAR, TALLOW, COTTON,
TANKAGE, FERTILIZERS, WOOL AND
LEATHER IN FOUR SIZES.

Correspondence
Solicited.

THOMAS-ALBRIGHT CO.,
GOSHEN, IND.

THE STILWELL-BIERCE & SMITH-VAILE CO.

Main Office and Factories: DAYTON, OHIO.



MANUFACTURERS OF

Filter Presses

Specially constructed for the filtration and clarification of animal and vegetable oils and greases.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

**Cotton and Linseed Oil Machinery,
Steam and Power Pumping Machinery,
Feed-Water Heaters and Purifiers.**

THE EUREKA AUTOMATIC MAGNETIC SEPARATOR.

So thoroughly well recognized are the merits of this machine, that all of the largest cottonseed and linseed oil mills of the country have found it advisable and of great utility.

This machine is the only device of the kind on the market for removing all metallic particles from the grain and seeds. Once in position the machine requires no further attention; the first cost is the only cost.

The Eureka Magnetic Field Separator

Specially for the use of
Cottonseed and Linseed Oil
Mills.

We also manufacture the most complete line of Seed Separators and Packers for all Purposes.

Further particulars furnished on application.

THE S. HOWES COMPANY, EUREKA WORKS, Silver Creek, N. Y., U. S. A.



Established
1856.

M. ZIMMERMANN,

Established 1874.

Manufacturer and Dealer
in all kinds of

KOSHER PROVISIONS...

LARGEST PLACE OF ITS
KIND IN THIS CITY.

318-320 East Houston St., New York.

Subscribe to "The National Provisioner."

Lackawanna
Railroad

Short....

....Line

BETWEEN

New York and Buffalo,
New York and Chicago.
Via Buffalo.

Modern Equipment,
All Comforts,
Fast Time

BETWEEN

New York and St. Louis,
New York and Kansas City.

T. W. LEE,

Gen. Pass. Agt.,

26 Exchange Pl.,
NEW YORK CITY.

Lackawanna
Railroad

AMERICA'S MOST POPULAR RAILROAD

**Chicago &
Alton R.R.**

PERFECT PASSENGER SERVICE BETWEEN

CHICAGO AND KANSAS CITY,
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS,
CHICAGO AND PEORIA,
ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY.

Through Pullman service between Chicago and

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., DENVER, Colo.,
TEXAS, FLORIDA, UTAH,
CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.

If you are contemplating a trip, any portion of which can be made over the Chicago & Alton, it will pay you to write to the undersigned for maps, pamphlets, rates, time tables, etc.

JAMES CHARLTON,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1848.
THOMAS GOULARD & CO.,
 Inspectors, Weighers, Etc.
Provisions, Lard, Tallow, Oleo, Oils,
 Etc.—
NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

H. C. ZAUN,
Provision Broker,
 Room 409 Produce Exchange,
NEW YORK.

I do a strictly Brokerage business, neither buy nor sell for my own account. References, the Provision Trade of New York generally.

JACOB LEVY PAYS THE HIGHEST PRICES FOR
FAT, CALFSKINS, HIDES and PLATES.
 799 First Avenue, New York City.

76 Kent Street, Greenpoint, L. I.
 117 S. Railroad Avenue, Mount Vernon.
 238 S. Regent Street, Portchester.

Wagon calls to all parts of the city, Brooklyn, Westchester Co., and Youkers.

HERMAN BRAND,
 DEALER IN
FAT, CALFSKINS, SUET and BONES
 443 East 57th St., New York.

Wagons visit all parts of the City. Country orders Solicited.

KINGAN & CO., Ltd.,
Pork and Beef
Packers,

INDIANAPOLIS, - - IND.

BRANCHES:

RICHMOND, VA.
NEW YORK, Manhattan Market.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., Vine Street.
BALTIMORE, MD., South Street.
MEMPHIS, TENN.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

PATENTS

Quickly secured. OUR FEE DUE WHEN PATENT OBTAINED. Send model, sketch or photo, with description for free report as to patentability. 48-PAGE HAND-BOOK FREE. Contains references and full information. WRITE FOR COPY OF OUR SPECIAL OFFER. It is the most liberal proposition ever made by a patent attorney, and EVERY INVENTOR SHOULD READ IT before applying for patent. Address:

H. B. WILLSON & CO.
 PATENT LAWYERS,
 Le Droit Bldg., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Subscription Canvassers

WANTED IN LEADING CITIES
 THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Very Liberal Commission.

For terms address

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
 150 NASSAU STREET.

Established 1868.

S. OPPENHEIMER & CO., Sausage Casings and Butchers' Supplies.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

449 Wabash Ave., Chicago. 96 and 98 Pearl St., N. Y.

47 ST. JOHN STREET, LONDON, ENG. 15 CATHARINEN STRASSE, HAMBURG, GERMANY.
 WELLINGTON, N. Z.

TELEPHONE No. 1251 BROAD...

BECHSTEIN & CO.
SAUSAGE CASINGS

New York: 50 Water Street,

Chicago: Union Stock Yards. London: 118 Great Suffolk Street.

Illinois Casing Company,

Cleaners and Importers of

Sausage Casings,

102 Michigan Street, - - - - - Chicago.

JOSEPH BACHARACH, (Established 1864) Importer and Exporter...

OF ALL KINDS OF

SAUSAGES

347 Greenwich Street, - NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Telephone, 596 Franklin.

A. LANDAU & CO., Packers' and Butchers' Supplies
 Ideal Beef and Hog Travelers

Built on Latest and Improved Ideas. Run Smooth as a Bicycle.
 Samples Submitted on Application. Estimates Furnished on Entire Plants of Tracking, Hangers, etc.
 MAIN AND MORGAN STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Want and For Sale ADS on Page 42.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

189

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

150 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Please enter my name as an Annual Subscriber for "The National Provisioner," for which I enclose \$3.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.	NAME.....
Per Annum in the United States	CITY AND STREET.....
(In advance), \$3.00	COUNTY AND STATE.....
Foreign Countries, (In advance), 5.00	

THOMAS' AMERICAN GROCERY TRADES' REFERENCE BOOK

FOR 1898-9.

The Only Reference of the Kind. Complete, Accurate and up to date.

CONTENTS OF BOOK.

1.—WHOLESALE GROCERS OF THE U. S. AND CANADA (3,000), 1,800 of which are strictly wholesale, 1,200 wholesale and retail. It states which are strictly wholesale and which are partly retail. It gives the financial rating of each name. This is the most complete and accurate list of the trade ever issued. It is thoroughly revised by some of the largest houses of the country, who have dealings with the entire trade.

2.—The Grocery and Merchandise Brokers of the U. S. and Canada, with the financial rating of each (2,500 names).

3.—All Manufacturers, Jobbers, Producers and Importers under the following classifications, with the financial rating of each (for use of Jobbers, Brokers, Export and Foreign Trade as a Purchasing Guide. The only compilation ever made that gives information of value to Buyers, and is the only Grocery Book that is used by BUYERS):

Acid Phosphate	Cranberries	Malt	Soda, Caustic
Alcohol	Cream Tartars	Manioca	Salt
Alum	Crushed Fruits	Maple Sugar	Salt, Celery
Almond Paste	Curry Powder	Maple Syrup	Saltpetre
Almond Powder	Cut Soles, Leather	Marmalade	Samp
Ammonia	Cuttle Fish Bone	Matches	Sardines, Paste
Anchovies	Deviled Meats	Meat Cutters	Sardines, Imported
Arrow Root	Disinfectants	Metal Polishes	Sardines, Domestic
Axes and Hatchets	Dog Cakes	Milk Food	Sarsaparilla
Axle Grease	Dried Fruit	Mince Meat	Saratoga Chips
Bags, Manila Warp	Dusters, Feather	Molasses	Sauces
Bags and Haggling	Extracts, Flavoring	Mustard	Sausage Seasoning
(Hemp, etc.)	Extract, Root Beer	Mustard, Prepared	Scales
Baby Food	Extract of Beef	Nuts	Scythes
Baking Powders	Farinaceous Goods	Nut Meats	Sea Moss Farine
Barb Wire	Faucets, Molasses, etc.	Oatmeal	Sealing Wax
Baskets	Figs	Oat Flakes	Seeds
Beans, Dried	Fireworks	Oats, Rolled	Shoe Dressing
Beef Extract	Fish, Salt	Oil, Castor	Shot
Bees Wax	Fish, Smoked	Oil, Cotton Seed	Shovels, Spades, etc
Binder Twine	Fish, Oysters, Can'd	Oil, Linseed	Snuff
Bird Gravel	Flavoring Extracts	Oil, Harness	Soaps, Laundry
Bird Seed	Florida Water	Oil, Tanks	Soaps, Toilet
Blacking, Stove	Flour	Olive Oil	Soaps, Scouring
" Boot and Shoe	Fly Paper	Oranges	Soaps, Castile
Blue and Bluing	Isodder Yarns	Oysters, Canned	Soap Powder
Borax, Crystal	Fruits, Dried	Paint	Soda, Bicarb.
Borax, Powdered	Fruits, Green	Paper, Toilet	Soups, Canned
Bouillon	French Fruits in Gla.	Paper, Bags & Sacks	Soup Tablets, Evap.
Brooms	French Vegetables	Paper, Parchment	Spices
Brushes	Fruit Butter	Paper, Wrapping	Sponges
Butters, Fruit	Fruits, Marmalades,	Paris Green	Spring Balances
Butter	Jellies, etc.	Peas, Green & Split	Starch, Laundry
Butter Color	Fruits in Glass	Peas, French	Starch, Cooking
Candles	Fruit Jars	Perfumery, etc.	Starch Polish
Candy	Fruit Syrups	Pickles	Stove Polish
Canned Goods	Fruit Juices	Pigs' Feet	Sugars
Can Opener	Gelatine	Pipes	Sulphur
Cans, Ash	Ginger, Jamaica	Plum Pudding	Syrups
" Oil	Ginger, Canton	Pop Corn	Tacks
Cartridges, Shells, etc.	Ginger, Preserved	Polish, Stove	Tapers
Catsup	Glue	Polish, Shoe	Tapioca
Caviar	Grape Juice	Polish, Furniture	Tar Pine
Celery Salt	Green Ginger Root	Polish, Metal	Tarred Rope
Cereals, Prepared	Grocers' Hardware	Potash, Ball	Tears
Chalk	Grocers' Sundries	Potash, Concentrated	Tinctures
Chamois Skins	Guava Jelly	Potato Chips	Tobacco
Cheese, Domestic	Handles, Axe, Tool,	Potted Meats	Tobacco Cutters
" Imported	etc.	Potted Meats, Imp.	Tooth Picks
Chewing Gum	Harness Oil	Pottery	Traps, Steel (Game)
Chicory	Herbs	Powder, Blasting	Traps, Rat & Mouse
Chloride of Lime	Hominy	Powder, Gun	Twine
Chocolats	Honey	Powder, Cattle	Vanilla Beans
Cider	Hops	Produce	Vaseline
Cigars	Horse Radish	Prepared Food	Vermicelli
Cigarettes	Ice Cream Freezers	Preserves, etc.	Vinegar, Imported
Clam Juice	Indigo	Prunes	Vinegar, Domestic
Cleaning Compounds	Insect Powder	Putty	Vinegar, W. Wine
Cobblers, Shoe, Har-	Jams and Jellies	Puts Pomade	Washing Powder
ness, etc.	Jars, Fruit	Raspberry Vinegar	Washing Fluid
Cod Fish	Junket Tablets	Raisins	Wax
Cocoa	Lamp Chimneys	Rice	Wheat Flakes
Cocanut	Lambs' Tongues	Rice Flour	Wheat, Rolled
Coffee	Lanterns	Rock Candy	White Lead
Coffee Essence	Lard	Rock Candy Drips	Whiskey
Coffee Mills	Lemons	Root Beer	Wicks, Lamp
Coffee Substitutes	Lemon Juice	Root Beer Extracts	Wines
Condensed Milk	Licorice	Rope	Wire Cloth
Confectionery	Liquid Rennet	Sago	Wire Nails
Cordage, Rope, etc.	Lime, Chloride of	Salad Dressing	Wire Door Mats
Cordials	Lime Juice	Salad Oil	Witch Hazel
Corks	Lye, Concentrated	Soda and Saleratus	Wood Plates
Corn Knives (Cutters)	Mackerel, Salt	Soda, Sal	Woodenware
Corn Flour	Macaroni, Imported		Yeast Cakes
Crackers	Macaroni, Domestic		

For Jobbers, Brokers, Importers, Manufacturers, Producers, Export and Foreign Trade, Etc.

PRICE \$3.50, EXPRESS PAID.

Address,

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

(BOOK DEPARTMENT)

150 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

PAUL FAHRENHORST

HAMBURG, GERMANY

IMPORTER, BUYER AND RECEIVER OF

LARD AND NEUTRAL LARD.

Oleo Stearine, Greases, Oleo Oil, Tallow and Cottonseed Oil. Open for American Agencies and Representations. Highest references.

E. M. HOEFGEN

BERLIN, N. GERMANY

Nordhafen 3.

RECEIVERS, IMPORTERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS....**Beef and Pork Products**

OF ALL KINDS.

Would represent good houses.

HIGHEST REFERENCES.

Correspondence Solicited.

C. & G. MÜLLER,

Actiengesellschaft,

in Rixdorf-Berlin and Stettin, Germany

IMPORTERS OF

**LARD, BEEF AND PORK PRODUCTS
OF ALL KINDS, COTTONSEED OIL
AND CHOICE TALLOW.**

MAIN OFFICES:

Rixdorf-Berlin, Germany.

Richardplatz 18.

W. Wilson Tickle,

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

166 and 167 Palmerston Buildings, LONDON, E. C.

Proprietor of THE AUSTRALIAN TRADING WORLD.

Will undertake any Commissions for the purchase of English goods. Samples of Cutlery, etc., furnished by parcel post on receipt of remittance to cover cost. Orders must be accompanied with cash or its equivalent.

HAMMOND, STANDISH & CO.,

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.,

Curers of the Celebrated

APEX BRAND

of Hams and Bacon.

TELEPHONE NO. 37-39TH STREET.

JOSEPH STERN & SON

(SUCCESSORS TO STERN & METZGER.)

WHOLESALE BUTCHERSABATTOIRS, 616, 618 & 620 W. 40th St.
SALESHOOMS, 617, 619 & 621 W. 39th St., N. Y.BEST QUALITY OF CITY DRESSED REFRIGERATED
BEEF ALWAYS ON HAND.**F. W. MAURY & CO.**

BROKERS IN

COTTON OIL

CRUDE AND REFINED.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

STEPHEN B. OLIVER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

16 Whitehall Street, NEW YORK.

Specialty—PACKINGHOUSE PRODUCTS.

ALEXANDER JAHN & CO.

HAMBURG, GERMANY.

Commission Merchants,
Receivers and
Importers of Provisions.

Our Specialties are

STEAM LARD, PURE LARD and OLEO OIL.

We have a large established trade among the best houses in our line.

Correspondence solicited from representative concerns in America.

Reference: Lehman Bros., New York.

THE AUDIT COMPANY

OF NEW YORK,

Equitable Building, 120 Broadway.

Acting President,
AUGUST BELMONT.Vice-President,
WILLIAM A. NASH.Manager,
THOMAS L. GREENE.Chief Consulting Auditor,
STEPHEN LITTLE.Consulting Engineers,
WM. BARCLAY PARSONS, F. S. PEARSON,
FORD, BACON & DAVIS.Secretary and Treasurer,
EDWARD T. PERINE.

DIRECTORS:

August Belmont,
Frederic P. Olcott,
James Stillman,
William A. Nash,
Joseph S. Auerbach,
George G. Haven,A. J. Cassatt,
Marcellus Hartley,
Charles R. Flint,
George Coppel,
G. B. M. Harvey,
John I. Waterbury,
George W. Young.ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF STOCK
HOLDERS:W. Bayard Cutting,
Walter G. Oakman,
A. D. Juillard,
Henry W. Poor,
Louis Fitzgerald,T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr.,
Charles S. Fairchild,
Gustav E. Kissel,
Isaac N. Seligman,
E. R. Chapman.

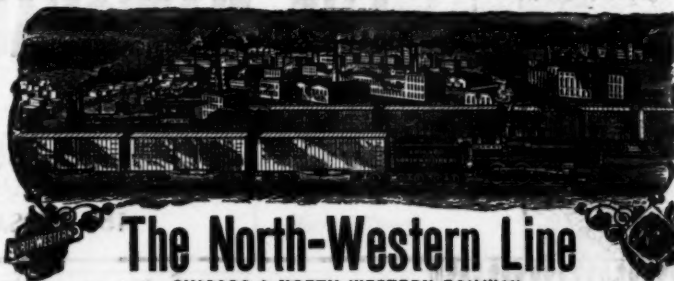
Physical and Accounting Examinations.

In addition to accounting examinations, the charter of The Audit Company authorizes it to examine and report upon the physical condition and economy of operation of Electric Railway, Illuminating, and other Companies. It also appraises the values of manufacturing and other plants.

Physical and accounting examinations combined afford a correct basis for corporation financing and for the valuation of corporate securities or partnership interests.

**IF YOU have anything For
Sale tell all about it on
page 42. Results are
sure. A little Ad will
do the trick.**

Manufacturers

contemplating es-
tablishing plants or
branch factories in
the West, will find
it to their interests
to inquire into the
many advantages
offered by a
location onFor further particulars,
apply to

MARVIN HUGHITT, Jr., General Freight Agent, Chicago.

J. TAS EZN,

Commission Agent and Importer of

Oleo Oil, Bacon, Lard, Provisions, etc.

AMSTERDAM and ROTTERDAM, Holland.

References: Deutsche Bankvereinigung, Bankers, Amsterdam;
Oppenheimer Bros. & Veith, New York.
Represented by Sam'l Heymann & Co., 105 Hudson St., Pierce
Fidg. Telephone, 2657 Franklin. Member New York Pro-
duce Exchange.**FREE!****Chicago Daily
Hide and Skin Bulletin**

CORRECT MARKET REPORTS

HIDES, SKINS, PELTS, TALLOW,
GREASE, FURS, Etc.It pays to know the ruling quotations.
Send for free sample copy and particulars.**HIDE AND LEATHER, 154 Lake St.,
Chicago.****A Five Dollar Safe****PRODUCE EXCHANGE VAULTS,
NEW YORK CITY,**Will hold a large number of Deeds, Mort-
gages, Insurance Policies, Bonds, Stocks
and other valuable papers.

Inspection Invited.

Tourist Car Service
Every Week

VIA

**"MIDLAND
ROUTE"**

BETWEEN

Chicago

AND

San Francisco

ADDRESS

Geo. H. HeaffordGen'l Passenger Agent
Chicago, Ill.

THE BROWN BOOK.

THE MANUFACTURE

...OF...

GLUE AND... GELATINE.

A Book that will be Welcomed by Every Glue-Maker and Gelatine Manufacturer.
A Practical Treatise on the Subject, containing Valuable Articles by Acknowledged Experts.

A Book that no Glue-Maker or Gelatine Manufacturer should be Without.

The Book includes a List of the Manufacturers of Glue and Gelatine in the United States and Canada.

The following subjects on the manufacture of Glue and Gelatine will be exhaustively treated.

Points on Glue-making.
About Glue Stock.
About Liming of Glue Stock.
Glues for Various Purposes.
Waste of Glue Material.
Points. About the Water for Glue Factories.
About Coloring Glue.
Clarifying Glues.
Glue in Coolers.
About Drying of Glue.
About Nettings for Drying Glues.
About Bone Glue.
The Cooking of Various Cattle Bones for Glue.
The Leaching of Hard Bones and Horn Piths.
The Temperature for Cooking Glue.
The Bleaching of Glues.
Preservatives for Glue.
About the Foaming of Glue.
How to Make Sweet Glues.
About New Glue Tests.
Recent Improvements and Inventions in the Manufacture of Glue.

About the Cracking of Glued Joints.
About the Cutting of Glue.
About Hair from Glue-making.
Utilization of By-Products in the Manufacture of Glue.
The Evaporation of Glue in Vacuum Pans.
The Use of Vacuum Pans for the Concentration of Glue Liquor.
About Evaporators.
Glue Tests.
Test for "Sweetness."
Shot Test.
The Manufacture of Pigs' Foot Glue.
The Body Test.
Spandau Test and Other Tests for Adhesive Strength.
Foaming Test for Glue.
About Dissolving of Glue and Preparing Same for Use.
About Isinglass.
About Raw Material for Making Gelatine.
Cooking of Gelatine.
How to Economize Acid in Leaching Bones for the Manufacture of Gelatine.
Utilization of By-Products from the Manufacture of Gelatine.

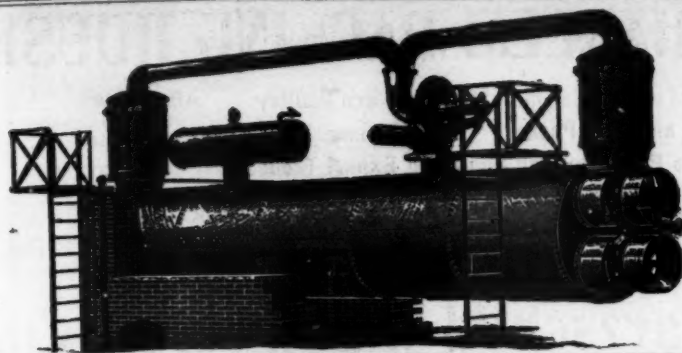
ADDRESS,

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

NEW YORK:

150 NASSAU STREET.

PRICE, \$10 PER COPY.



Odorless Fertilizer Dryers

STEAM TRAPS,
EXHAUST FANS.

Seamless Copper Floats, etc.

The V. D. Anderson Co.
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Established 1842. Incorporated 1892.

JOHN P. SQUIRE & CO.'S LEAF LARD

... PURE KETTLE-RENDERED

21, 23, 25
Faneuil Hall Market.

BOSTON, MASS.

39 and 40
North Market Street.

John P. Squire & Sons'

Our Kettle Rendered Leaf Lard cannot be excelled.

HAMS and BACON

20 HARRISON ST., N. Y. Telephone, 282 Franklin.

ARE THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

Their process of preparing and curing gives that delicate flavor and beautiful color for which they are noted, and adapts them to any climate or season of the year.

HALSTEAD & CO.,
PACKERS AND PROVISION DEALERS

200 Forsyth St., NEW YORK

Registered Cable Address "Roomfull," New York.

THE VILTER MANUFACTURING CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

BUILDERS OF IMPROVED COMPRESSION

Refrigerating and Ice Making Machinery

FOR PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, MARKETS, COLD STORAGE HOUSES, BREWERIES,
HOTELS, AMMONIA FACTORIES AND ICE PLANTS.

IMPROVED CORLISS ENGINES.

THE FOLLOWING PARTIES HAVE OUR MACHINES IN USE:

Cudahy Bros. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. two 150-ton machines
Plankinton Packing Co., Milwaukee, Wis. one 100-ton machine
Plankinton Packing Co., Milwaukee, Wis. (second order) one 150-ton machine
F. O. Gross & Bros. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. one 35-ton machine
H. Gums & Co., Milwaukee, Wis. one 25-ton machine
L. Frank & Son Packing Co., Milwaukee, Wis. one 25-ton machine
The Kretschmar Co., Milwaukee, Wis. one 5-ton machine
O. F. Mayer & Bro., Chicago, Ill. one 10-ton machine
O. F. Mayer & Bro., Chicago, Ill. (second order) one 20-ton machine
Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill. one double 400-ton machine
Nelson Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill. one double 200-ton machine
Fairbank Canning Co., Chicago, Ill. one double 200-ton machine
Thos. J. Lipton Co., Chicago, Ill. one 75-ton machine
Thos. J. Lipton Co., Chicago, Ill. (second order) one 75-ton machine

Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., Kansas City, Mo. two 100-ton machines
John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Ia. one 150-ton machine
Brittain & Co., Marshalltown, Ia. one 50-ton machine
Cudahy Packing Co., South Omaha, Neb. one 150-ton machine
Lincoln Packing Co., West Lincoln, Neb. one 75-ton machine
Chicago Packing & Prov. Co., Nebraska City, Neb. one 50-ton machine
Chicago Packing & Prov. Co. (2d order) one 75-ton machine
Pacific Meat Co., Tacoma, Wash. one 35-ton machine
J. Fleischhauer & Bro., New York, N. Y. one 50-ton machine
Thomas Bradley, Philadelphia, Pa. one 35-ton machine
Jos. Obert, Lehigh, Pa. one 50-ton machine
Butchers' Slaughtering & Melting Ass'n, Brighton, Mass. one 75-ton machine
Ingersoll Packing Co., Ingersoll, Ont., Canada one 75-ton machine



T. M. SINCLAIR & COMPANY

Limited.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA,

Pork and Beef

Packers.

American Branches:
New York, N. Y.
Des Moines, Iowa.
Peoria, Ill.
Portland, Ore.
Davenport, Iowa.
Clinton, Iowa.
Dubuque, Iowa.

Foreign Agencies:
Liverpool.
Glasgow.
Hamburg.
Berlin.
Antwerp.
Rotterdam.
Bordeaux.

SAVE YOUR PROVISIONERS!

THIS PAPER WILL BE VALUABLE
TO YOU IN YEARS. SAVE IT! WE
WILL SELL YOU A BINDER HOLD-
ING 26 NUMBERS, TOGETHER WITH
A PUNCH FOR \$1.50.

SEND FOR A BINDER!

BINDERS WITHOUT PUNCHES, \$1.00.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,

150 Nassau St., New York City.

BIG FOUR

CINCINNATI AND

CHICAGO
ST. LOUIS
CLEVELAND
NEW YORK
BOSTON

Finest Trains
in America

Warren J. Lynch
GEN. PASS. & FREIGHT AGT.
Cincinnati

W. P. Deppa
ASSISTANT PASS. & FREIGHT AGT.
Cincinnati

WANT & FOR SALE ADS. can be found on page 42

EASTMANS CO.

OF NEW YORK

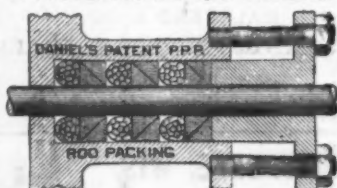
City Dressed Beef

SALESROOM AND ABATTOIR

59th St., 11th and 12th Aves.

NEW YORK

Telephone Call, 1190 to 1195 Columbus

P. P. P. DIAGONAL ROD PACKING.

Reduces friction on the Rod to the minimum and saves more than its price in fuel. Send for booklet.

QUAKER CITY RUBBER CO.,
409 Market St., Philadelphia, U. S. A.

CHAS. W. BOYER, M.E.

81 Walnut St., Somerville, Mass.

**EXPERT ON REFRIGERATING, ICE
AND ABATTOIR MACHINERY...**

Inspections and tests made to determine the most economical method of running a Refrigerating or Ice Making Plant. Errors of Construction Located and Corrected. . . .

Designs, Specifications & Estimates Prepared

Expert supervision given for purchasers having plants in prospect or in process of erection.

**TANNING
CHEMISTS**

If you will send us samples of your spent tan, tanning extracts, greases, and all your by-products, we will give you prompt and accurate analyses, and tell you how to get the most money from your waste products. Tanning chemistry a specialty.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER LABORATORY,
Official Chemists to the N. Y. Produce Exchange,
150 Nassau St., New York City.

**EVERYBODY NEEDS
ARCHDEACON'S PIGS' FOOT MANUAL**

A book thoroughly explaining the various ways of curing Pigs' Feet. A most useful book for packers. Sent on receipt of one dollar by

WM. ARCHDEACON, Lemae Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Subscribe to
The National Provisioner.

THE HARLEM PACKING HOUSE

Slaughterer of and Dealer in Cattle, Hogs and Poultry.

Pork and Beef Packer. Lard Refiner.

Curer of Fine Provisions for Home and Export Trade.

ABATTOIRS,

Foot of West 39th St.,
NEW YORK.

ST. LOUIS CITY, IA.

RICHARD WEBBER,

Office and Refrigerated Salesrooms, 120th St. and THIRD AVE., NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.

NEW YORK-ABATTOIRS-KANSAS CITY.

PACKERS and
CURERS OF
CHOICEST
GRADES OF**BEEF, VEAL,
MUTTON AND PORK**ALL
PACKING
HOUSE
PRODUCTS**NEW YORK CITY:**

Main Office:

45th St. & First Ave.

Main Branch and Abattoir:
First Avenue, 45th and 46th Streets
and East River.

DEPOTS: 518 West Street; Gansevoort Market; Tompkins
Market, Third Ave. and 7th St.; First Ave. and 102d Street;
Twelfth Ave. and 132d Street.

BROOKLYN:DEPOTS: Pacific and 5th Avenues;
Wallabout Market.

Also Branches and Depots
in all of the Principal Cities
of the United States.

GEORGE LEES, SON & CO.

Packinghouse and Cold Storage

Architects and Experts

Plans, Specifications and Estimates Furnished on the Construction of
New, Extension or Remodeling of Old Packinghouses; including Technical
Information on the Manufacture of all Product of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep,
Canning, Compounding, Manufacturing of Extracts, etc., etc.

CONSULTATION GRATIS.

641-645 30th STREET,

CHICAGO, ILL.

WE CLAIM THE FOLLOWING MERITS FOR Jenkins Bros.' Valves

1. Manufactured of the Best Steam Metal.
2. No regrinding, therefore not constantly wearing out the Seat of the Valves.
3. Contain JENKINS' DISC, which is suitable for all Pressures of Steam, Oils and Acids.
4. The Easiest Repaired, and all parts Interchangeable.
5. Every Valve Tested before leaving the factory.
6. ALL GENUINE stamped with trade mark.

JENKINS BROS., New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston.

PACKERS' TRUCKS!THE REYNOLDS IMPROVED
PACKERS' TRUCK...

Illustrated herein, is our specialty. Indispensable in a well-appointed packing house. Send for illustrated price list and catalogue.

Lansing Wheelbarrow Co.,
LANSING, MICH.

2450 MACHINES SOLD

...OF...

**THE SILENT
MEAT CUTTERS.**

Write for Catalogue.

P. Billingham & Co.

TRENTON, N. J.





SKEWERS

Made from Selected Hickory

P. E. HELMS

148-50-52 WILLOW STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

INTERNATIONAL PACKING CO.,

PORK PACKERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF...

**FINE SUMMER
SAUSAGE.**

AND JOBBERS OF PROVISIONS.

GENERAL OFFICE:
Royal Insurance Building,

CHICAGO, ILL.

PACKING HOUSES:
Union Stock Yards.

NORTH PACKING

PACKERS AND JOBBERS OF...

...PROVISIONS

Highest Award, Diploma and Medal
at the World's Fair for Pure Lard, Ham,
Bacon, Etc. Pork, Neutral Lard, Sausages.

AND PROVISION CO.,

**PURE LEAF LARD, 2, 5, 10-LB. PAIL,
TUBS, TUBS.**

Try their North Star Brand for
something really clean.
Save to please.

23 and 24 N. Market St., BOSTON.
444, 446 and 448 Produce Exchange, N. Y. CITY.

Packinghouse,

Somerville, Mass.

THE CUDAHY PACKING COMPANY

PACKERS OF REX BRAND MEATS AND LARD
Manufacturers of Soap
SHIPPERS OF ALL KINDS OF FRESH MEAT AND SAUSAGES

PACKING HOUSES: SOUTH OMAHA, NEBRASKA
SIOUX CITY, IOWA
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Chicago Office, 763 Rockwell Building
CHICAGO, ILL.

ESTABLISHED 1888
INCORPORATED 1898

LIBBY, McNEILL & LIBBY,

SOLE U.S. AGENTS,
CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

PACKERS AND PRESERVERS OF MEATS

Canned Meats.
Barreled Beef.
Canned Soups.

Corvettes, Salami, Hotsteins, Farther and other
kinds of Sausages.
Hotels supplied with Cuts of Beef, Pork, Mutton,
Veal, Poultry, Etc.

Smoked Meats.
Extracts of Beef.
Condensed Mince Meat.

**WANT AND FOR SALE ADS CAN
BE FOUND ON PAGE 42.**

ARMOUR & COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1863

CHICAGO AND SOUTH OMAHA.



PACKERS and SHIPPERS of Dressed Beef, Provisions, Canned Meats, Lard, Etc., and Manufacturers of the following by-products: ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣

SOAPS

FLOATING WHITE, for toilet and bath.

LIGHTHOUSE, for laundry and kitchen.

FLOATING TAR SOAP.

WASHING POWDER, for general housework.

FANCY TOILET SOAPS.

GLUES, GELATINE, CURLED HAIR,

PURE ANIMAL FERTILIZERS,

POULTRY AND STOCK FOODS,

BREWERS' ISINGLASS, PURE.

ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.

GENERAL OFFICES: 205 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

Pacific Coast Borax Co.



BORAX

POWDERED
AND
CRYSTAL
REFINED.

**BORACIC
ACID**

POWDERED
GRANULATED
AND
CRYSTAL.

THE PRESERVING OF MEATS DEMANDS MODERN METHODS

Wisdom is shown by selecting a
Preservative Reliable and abso-
lutely Harmless.

CHICAGO:
N. Water St. and La Salle Ave.

NEW YORK:
185 Water Street.

SAN FRANCISCO:
101 Sansome Street

